

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NATIONAL MARITIME
HERITAGE ACT OF 1993

HON. THOMAS H. ANDREWS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because our maritime heritage is disappearing. We are a maritime Nation. Our Nation and our economic wealth was built on our maritime trade. Our future is linked to the vitality of our maritime industries. We have, however, been unable to preserve our maritime heritage.

Today I am introducing a significant piece of legislation which will help preserve our maritime history for future generations. The National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993 establishes a National Maritime Trust, modeled after the National Trust for Historic Preservation, whose sole responsibility is ensuring the preservation of our maritime heritage.

Last spring, I was approached by a group of educators and preservationists from Maine interested in promoting our maritime heritage through an exciting national education program.

As a result of researching Federal support for maritime preservation, I discovered that there is no significant Federal grant program available for maritime preservation. For well over a decade, the only significant Federal funding for maritime preservation has come from specific line items for particular programs—not from a competitive grant program. For this reason, I have worked closely with the National Maritime Alliance to develop a federally funded competitive grant program to support maritime heritage programs across the country. The projects funded by these grants will be required to have matching State and private funds.

The backlog of maritime projects requiring funding is staggering. According to the National Park Service, the United States faces a backlog of between \$80 and \$150 million in unmet maritime preservation needs along our lakes, rivers, and seashore in practically every State in the Nation.

During the mid-1930's the United States commissioned the documentary drawings of 426 of the most important historical vessels in existence. Today, none of those vessels exists in America. They are gone forever.

The *Constellation*, one of only four historic vessels of exceptional importance that Congress ordered the Navy to preserve, is rapidly deteriorating. Only two of the original four vessels exist today and the *Constellation* is in a tenuous state of repair. The *Constellation*, now owned by the city of Baltimore, is the last sailing warship built for the U.S. Navy, and the second oldest Navy ship surviving today. With a tradition dating back to 1797, this ship serves a unique role in the preservation of our

heritage. Without significant funding it will be lost.

The National Maritime Trust will act as an umbrella organization bringing together Federal, State, local and nonprofit groups in an effort to coordinate a national initiative to preserve our most important maritime properties and educate Americans about the significance of our maritime heritage. Without such an effort more and more of our maritime heritage will disappear forever.

The National Maritime Trust will help administer a competitive grant program funded by the scrapping of ships in the National Reserve Defense Fleet. These obsolete ships are owned and maintained at great expense by the Maritime Administration. The U.S. Government will actually save money by scrapping these ships.

Consequently, this bill serves two important purposes. It helps to preserve our maritime heritage and saves taxpayers money. It is not often that we can achieve such laudable goals with one piece of legislation.

Our modern maritime industries are in peril at a time when international commerce offers great promise. I believe that there is a link between this fact and the lack of attention and investment in the preservation of our maritime heritage. We are losing thousands of jobs in our maritime industry. Without strong public support, we may lose the U.S.-flagged fleet and our domestic shipbuilding capabilities. This bill is an important step toward educating Americans about our maritime industry. It is an important link to our past as well as our future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Maritime Heritage Act of 1993".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the United States is a maritime nation with a rich maritime history, and it is desirable to foster in the American public a greater awareness and appreciation of the role of maritime endeavors in our Nation's history and culture;

(2) the maritime historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a part of our community life and development;

(3) national, state, and local groups have been working independently to preserve the maritime heritage of the United States;

(4) historic resources significant to the Nation's maritime heritage are being lost or substantially altered, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency;

(5) the preservation of this irreplaceable maritime heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, and economic benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans;

(6) in the face of ever-increasing development, the present governmental and non-governmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to ensure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich maritime heritage of our Nation;

(7) a coordinated national program is needed to immediately redress the adverse consequences of a period of indifference during which the maritime heritage of the United States has become endangered and to ensure the future preservation of the Nation's maritime heritage;

(8) a national maritime heritage policy would greatly increase public awareness of the educational, recreational, and preservation values of maritime heritage; and

(9) the creation of a National Maritime Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States would greatly enhance maritime preservation.

SECTION 3. NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the Federal Government in partnership with the States and local governments and private organization and individuals to—

(1) use measures, including financial and technical assistance, to foster conditions under which our modern society and our historic maritime resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill and social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations;

(2) provide leadership in the preservation of the historic maritime resources of the United States;

(3) contribute to the preservation historic maritime resources and give maximum encouragement to organizations and individuals undertaking preservation by private means; and

(4) assist State and local governments to expand and accelerate their maritime historic preservation programs and activities.

SECTION 4. NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST.

(a) CREATION.—To further the policy enunciated in this Act to facilitate public participation in the preservation of maritime sites, buildings, and objects of significance or interest, and to further the education of the American public about the importance of our maritime heritage, there is hereby created a charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation, to be known as the National Maritime Trust.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the National Maritime Trust shall be to—

(1) receive donations of real property and objects significant in American maritime history and culture;

(2) to preserve and administer them for public benefit;

(3) to accept, hold, and administer gifts of money, securities, or other property of whatsoever character for the purpose of carrying out a maritime preservation and education program; and

(4) to execute other functions as are vested in it by this Act.

(c) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The National Maritime Trust shall have its principal office in the District of Columbia and shall be

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

deemed, for purposes of venue in civil actions, to be an inhabitant and resident thereof. The National Maritime Trust may establish offices in other places as it may deem necessary or appropriate in the conduct of its business.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL TRUST.—

(1) COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—

(A) The affairs of the National Maritime Trust shall be under the general direction of a board of trustees composed as follows: the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of the Navy, ex officio; and not less than six general trustees who shall be citizens of the United States, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

(B) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretary of the Navy, when it appears desirable in the interest of the conduct of the business of the board and to the extent as they deem it advisable, may, by written notice to the National Maritime Trust, designate any officer of their respective departments to act for them in the discharge of their duties as a member of the board of trustees.

(C) The number of general trustees shall be—

(i) fixed by the Board of Trustees of the National Maritime Trust;

(ii) chosen by the members of the National Maritime Trust from its members at any regular meeting of the National Maritime Trust; and

(iii) appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) TERMS OF OFFICE.—The respective terms of office of the general trustees shall be as prescribed by the said board of trustees but in no case shall exceed a period of five years from the date of election. A successor to a general trustee shall be chosen in the same manner and shall have a term expiring five years from the date of the expiration of the term for which the trustee predecessor was chosen, except that a successor chosen to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of such term shall be chosen only for the remainder of that term. The chairman of the board of trustees shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the board.

(3) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board of trustees for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for travel and actual expenses necessarily incurred by them in attending board meetings and performing other official duties on behalf of the National Maritime Trust at the direction of the board.

(e) POWERS AND DUTIES OF NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST.—To the extent necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by this Act, the National Maritime Trust shall have the following general powers:

(1) To have succession until dissolved by Act of Congress, in which event title to the properties of the National Maritime Trust, both real and personal, shall, insofar as consistent with existing contractual obligations and subject to all other legally enforceable claims or demands by or against the National Maritime Trust, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, pass to and become vested in the United States of America;

(2) To sue and be sued in its corporate name;

(3) To adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal which shall be judicially noticed;

(4) To adopt a constitution and to make such bylaws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State, as it deems necessary for the

administration of its functions under this Act, including among other matter, bylaws, rules, and regulations governing visitation to maritime historic properties, administration of corporate funds, and the organization and procedure of the board of trustees;

(5) To accept, hold, and administer gifts and bequests of money, securities, or other personal property of whatsoever character, absolutely or in trust, for the purposes for which the National Maritime Trust is created. Unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift or bequest, the National Maritime Trust is authorized to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of and to invest or reinvest in such investments as it may determine from time to time the moneys, securities, or other property given or bequeathed to it. The principal of such corporate funds, together with the income therefrom and all other revenues received by it from any source whatsoever, shall be placed in such depositories as the National Maritime Trust shall determine and shall be subject to expenditure by the National Maritime Trust for its corporate purposes;

(6) To acquire by gift, devise, purchase, or otherwise, absolutely or on trust, and to hold and, unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift or devise, to encumber, convey, or otherwise dispose of, any real property, or any estate or interest therein (except property within the exterior boundaries of national parks and national monuments), as may be necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the National Maritime Trust;

(7) To contract and make cooperative agreements with Federal, State, or municipal departments or agencies, corporations, associations, or individuals, under such terms and conditions as it deems advisable, respecting the protection, preservation, maintenance, or operation of any maritime historic site, building, object, or other property used in connection therewith for public use, regardless of whether the National Maritime Trust has acquired title to the properties, or any interest therein;

(8) To enter into contracts generally and to execute all instruments necessary or appropriate to carry out its corporate purposes, which instruments shall include such concession contracts, leases, or permits for the use of lands, buildings, or other property deemed desirable either to accommodate the public or to facilitate administration;

(9) To appoint and prescribe the duties of such officers, agents, and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions, and to fix and pay such compensation to them for their services as the National Maritime Trust may determine; and

(10) Generally to do any and all lawful acts necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes for which the National Maritime Trust is created.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE GRANTS PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) There is established within the Department of the Interior a National Maritime Heritage Grants Program to foster in the American public a greater awareness and appreciation of the role of maritime endeavors in our Nation's history and culture.

(2) Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, may enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Maritime Trust for assistance in the administration of the grants program.

(3) The Secretary shall administer a program of matching grants-in-aid to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(4)(A) In addition to the programs under paragraph (3) of this subsection, the Secretary may, through the National Maritime Initiative, administer a program of direct grants for the preservation of maritime resources. Funds to support this direct grants program annually shall not exceed 10 percent of the amount derived under section 6 of this Act.

(B) These grants may be made by the Secretary—

(i) for the preservation of national maritime historic resources which are threatened with demolition or impairment and for the preservation of maritime historic resources of significance;

(ii) for maritime demonstration projects which will provide information concerning professional methods and techniques having application to maritime historic resources;

(iii) for the training and development of skilled labor in trades and crafts, and in analysis, marine survey, and curation, relating to maritime historic preservation; and

(iv) for educational programs to increase the awareness by the American public of our maritime heritage.

(b) GRANTS PROCESS.—

(1) The Secretary shall publish annually a grants solicitation, together with grant priorities and other relevant information, in the Federal Register and otherwise as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(2) Each fiscal year, the Secretary, acting through the National Maritime Trust, shall receive and process applications for grants under the regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 11 of this Act.

(c) NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES.—Under the cooperative agreement executed under subsection (a) of this section, the National Maritime Trust shall be responsible for administration of the grants program, including—

(1) publicizing the program to prospective grantees in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Secretary;

(2) answering inquiries from the public, including providing information on the program as requested;

(3) distributing grant applications;

(4) collecting proposals and ensuring their completeness;

(5) forwarding the proposals to the Committee for review;

(6) transmitting the recommendations of the Committee to the Secretary;

(7) keeping records of all grant awards and expenditures of fund;

(8) monitoring progress of grants;

(9) providing progress reports to the Secretary as requested; and

(10) any other responsibilities that the Secretary deems appropriate.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The National Maritime Trust shall submit an annual report on the program to the Secretary for transmittal to Congress. The report shall include—

(1) a description of each project funded;

(2) the results or accomplishments of each project;

(3) a detailed review of the National Maritime Trust's operations, activities and financial condition;

(4) recommended priorities for achieving the purposes of the Act under Section 5(c)(4); and

(5) the audit report required under Section 8.

(e) CRITERIA FOR GRANT ELIGIBILITY.—To qualify for a grant under this section, a grantee must—

(1) demonstrate that the project for which funding is being sought—

(A) has the potential for reaching a broad audience with an effective educational program based on American maritime history, technology, or the role of maritime endeavors in American culture; and

(B) has the ability to garner support from non-federal sources;

(2) match the grant award with non-federal assets, including cash, as appropriate;

(3) demonstrate organizational viability;

(4) exhibit the existence of approved business and operation plans;

(5) maintain records as may be reasonably necessary to fully disclose—

(A) the amount and the disposition of the proceeds of the grant;

(B) the total cost of the project for which the grant is given or used;

(C) the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project supplied by other sources; and

(D) other records as will facilitate an effective audit required in regulation by the Secretary;

(6) provide access for the purposes of any required audit and examination of any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient under this Act; and

(7) be a unit of federal, state, or local government, or a non-profit organization that has applied for, or has been granted, 501(c)(3) status.

(f) GRANTS.—Grants will be available for projects of—

(1) national, regional, and local maritime historic significance, including restoration of vessels, small craft, lighthouses, and other sites, structures, or objects listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and

(2) significant educational or cultural value, including museums, fishing villages, maritime educational waterborne-experience programs, construction or purchase of educational facilities, structures or vessels, and other projects that the Secretary deems appropriate.

(g) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(5) No part of any grant made under this section may be used to compensate any person intervening in any proceeding under this Act.

(2) An application must be submitted in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Secretary;

(3) No grant may be awarded—

(A) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project for which the grant is awarded, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(B) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(4) Except as permitted by other law, the State share of the costs referred to in paragraph (3) of this subsection shall be contributed by non-Federal sources.

(5) Notwithstanding any other law, no grant made pursuant to this Act shall be treated as taxable income for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(6) The Secretary shall make funding available as soon as practicable after execution of a grant agreement.

(7) The total administrative costs, direct and indirect, charged for carrying out projects and programs may not exceed 25 percent of the aggregate costs.

(8) The amount of funds expended on federal projects shall not exceed 20 percent of the amount appropriated annually under this Act for the Fund.

(h) REVIEW OF PROPOSALS.—

(1) COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Committee established under section 7 of this Act shall review the grant proposals and make recommendations to the Secretary as to which projects should receive funding.

(2) SECRETARIAL APPROVAL.—Within 120 days of the deadline for submission, the Secretary shall approve applications for grants under this subsection recommended by the Committee if the Secretary is satisfied that—

(A) the applicant has the requisite technical and financial capability to carry out the project; and

(B) the project adequately implements the objectives of the Act and will comply with subsection (g) of this section.

(1) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirements of this section for any grant under this Act.

SECTION 6. CONVEYANCE OF NDRF VESSEL FOR SCRAPPING BY NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST

(a) VESSEL CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of Transportation may convey to the National Maritime Trust, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States Government in each vessel which—

(A) is in the National Defense Reserve Fleet on the date of the enactment of this section;

(B) has no usefulness to the Government; and

(C) is scheduled to be scrapped.

(2) CONDITION.—As a condition of conveying a vessel to the National Maritime Trust pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall require that the National Maritime Trust enter into an agreement with the Secretary which requires that the National Maritime Trust—

(A) sell the vessel for scrap purposes;

(B) use the proceeds of that scrapping for expenses directly related to the purposes of this Act; and

(C) comply with any other conditions the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) DELIVERY.—The Secretary shall deliver a vessel conveyed under this section to the National Maritime Trust—

(1) at the place where the vessel is located on the date of the approval of the conveyance;

(2) in its condition on that date; and

(3) without cost to the Government.

(c) MINIMUM VESSEL SALE.—The National Maritime Trust shall sell a sufficient quantity of vessels annually to ensure that the amount derived is not less than \$5,000,000 for each fiscal year beginning in fiscal year 1994 and ending in fiscal year 2000, and amounts as may be required thereafter.

(d) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO THE TRUST.—Amounts available to, or used by, the National Maritime Trust pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered in any determination of the amounts available to the Department of the Interior.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES.—

(1) MINIMUM AMOUNTS.—Not more than 15 percent or \$250,000, whichever is greater, of the amount derived under this section in any fiscal year may be used for administering the program under the cooperative agreement executed under Section 5 of this Act.

(2) ALLOCATION.—Of the amount used for administering the program in any fiscal year, two-thirds shall be allocated to the National Maritime Trust and one-third allocated to the National Park Service.

(f) DISBURSEMENT CRITERIA.—In expending the funds derived under this section, the Sec-

retary shall give due consideration to the following factors:

(1) the national significance of a project;

(2) its maritime historical and educational value to the community;

(3) the imminence of its destruction or loss; and

(4) the expressed intentions of the donor.

SECTION 7. MARITIME HERITAGE PROGRAM GRANTS COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Maritime Heritage Grants Committee.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—Within 120 days of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall appoint the members of the Committee. The Committee shall consist of 11 members representing various sectors of the maritime community who are knowledgeable and experienced in maritime heritage and preservation, and showing regional geographic balance, as follows:

(1) one representative from the field of small craft preservation;

(2) one representative from the field of large vessel preservation;

(3) one representative from the field of sail training;

(4) one representative from the field of architecture;

(5) one representative from the field of underwater archeology;

(6) one representative from the field of lighthouse preservation;

(7) one representative from the field of maritime education;

(8) one representative having a military naval history background.

(9) one representative from a maritime museum or maritime historical society; and

(10) two representatives from the general public.

(f) DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE.—The duties of the Committee include—

(1) providing oversight of the grants program on a continuing basis;

(2) reviewing grant proposals;

(3) making funding recommendations to the Secretary;

(4) identifying and advising the Secretary regarding priorities for achieving the purposes of the Act;

(5) reviewing the National Maritime Trust's annual grants report to the Secretary; and

(6) performing any other duties as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(g) REPORT.—The Committee shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the Secretary and Congress and shall from time to time submit additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Committee, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations and shall provide the Committee's assessment of current and emerging problems in the field of maritime historic preservation and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs of Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(h) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(1) APPOINTMENTS PROCESS.—

(1) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall—

(A) publicize annually in the Federal Register a call for nominations with a statement that the applications for nomination shall be submitted to the National Maritime Trust;

(B) make the appointments to the Committee giving due consideration to the recommendations of the National Maritime Trust; and

(C) designate a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, from the members appointed under this section. The Vice Chairman may act in place of the Chairman during the absence or disability of the Chairman or when the office is vacant.

(2) **DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME TRUST.**—The National Maritime Trust shall—
(A) widely publicize the call for nominations in its newsletter and by any other appropriate means;

(B) collect nominations and categorize the nominations as set forth in subsection (b); and

(C) submit the nominations to the Secretary with recommendations as to appointments by category as set forth in subsection (b).

(3) **TERMS OF APPOINTMENTS.**—The members of the Committee shall be appointed for staggered terms of not more than three years. If a vacancy occurs, the Secretary shall appoint a replacement for the balance of the vacated term within 60 days.

(j) **GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.**—There shall be non-voting government representatives appointed to serve as advisors to the Committee as follows—

(1) at least one representative from the National Maritime Initiative of the National Park Service;

(2) one representative each from the Department of Transportation, Department of Navy, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(3) other representatives from interested government agencies as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(k) **COMMITTEE INDEPENDENCE.**—No officer or agency of the United States shall have any authority to require the Committee to submit its legislative recommendations, or testimony, or comments on legislation to any officer or agency of the United States for approval, comments, or review, prior to the submission of recommendations, testimony, or comments to Congress. In instances in which the Committee voluntarily seeks to obtain the comments or review of any officer or agency of the United States, the Committee shall include a description of those actions in its legislative recommendations, testimony, or comments on legislation that it transmits to Congress.

(l) **SECRETARIAL ASSISTANCE.**—To assist the Committee in discharging its responsibilities under this Act, the Secretary at the request of the Chairman, shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the significance of any maritime historic resource, describing the effects of any proposed undertaking on the affected resource, and recommending measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

(m) **COMPENSATION.**—A member of the Committee who is not an officer or employee of the United States shall serve without pay, and a member of the Committee who is an officer or employee of the United States shall receive no additional pay, on account of the member's service on the Committee. While away from home or regular place of business in the performance of service for the Committee, a member of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as a person employed intermittently in the government service is allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(n) **FACA EXEMPTION.**—The Committee is exempt from the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770).

SEC. 8. INTERIM PROJECTS.

(a) **DETERMINATION BY COMMITTEE.**—Within six months of the date of enactment of this

Act, the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary, shall determine if any projects exist that meet the criteria under subsection (d) of this section.

(b) **DESIGNATION BY SECRETARY.**—The Secretary shall designate those projects determined qualified under subsection (a) of this section to receive a grant prior to issuance of the implementing regulations.

(c) **ISSUANCE OF GRANTS.**—Upon scrapping of a vessel under section 6 of this Act, the Secretary shall disburse funds derived under that section to those projects designated in subsection (b) of this section in the amounts approved in the grant for each project.

(d) **INTERIM CRITERIA.**—To qualify for an interim grant, a grantee must meet the criteria under Section 5(e) of this Act and—

(1) be a 501(c)(3) organization;

(2) demonstrate that the project needs accelerated consideration to contribute to a significant national event relating to the maritime heritage of the United States;

(3) establish that one-half of the matching funds are in cash;

(4) demonstrate that the project for which funding is sought is national in scope and educational in nature; and

(5) show that the proposed project is supported by a broad-based membership program or group of donors.

SECTION 9. AUDITS OF ACCOUNTS.

(a) **INDEPENDENT AUDIT.**—The accounts of the National Maritime Trust shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants or independent licensed public accountants certified or licensed by a regulatory authority of a state or other political subdivision of the United States. The audits shall be conducted at a place or places where the accounts of the organization are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Alliance and necessary to facilitate the audits, and full facilities for verifying transactions with any assets held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians, shall be afforded to that person or persons. The report of this independent audit shall be included in the report to Congress required by Section 3 of this Act.

(b) **GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AUDIT.**—The financial transactions of the National Maritime Trust for each fiscal year may be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures and under rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. Any audit shall be conducted at the place or places where accounts of the organization are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, records, reports, and files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Alliance, pertaining to its financial transactions and necessary to facilitate the audit, and shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with any assets held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians. All books, accounts, records, reports, files, papers, and property of the organization shall remain in the possession and custody of the organization.

SECTION 10. DEFINITIONS.

(1) "Committee" means the Maritime Heritage Grants Committee established under section 5.

(2) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SECTION 11. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary, after consultation with the maritime community, shall promulgate reg-

ulations within 1 year of the date of enactment of this Act to establish terms of office for committee membership, granting priorities, the method of solicitation and review of grant proposals, criteria for review of grant proposals, administrative requirements, reporting and record keeping requirements, and any other requirements as the Secretary deems appropriate.

TRIBUTE TO TROOPER JAMES R. WISNIEWSKI ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Trooper James R. Wisniewski from the Michigan State Police after 25 years of service to the citizens of the State of Michigan.

Trooper Wisniewski was a graduate of St. Stanislaus High School in 1961 and attended Delta College. He enlisted in the State Police in 1968, and after graduating from the state police academy, he was assigned as a trooper to the Paw Paw Post and later served at posts in White Pigeon, Detroit Freeway and in Bay City.

In addition to his police duties, Trooper Wisniewski has also taught at the M.L.E.O.T.C. Basic Police School held at the Delta College for over 15 years as a physical training instructor. Lt. Mel Owens, Bay City post commander, has stated that Wisniewski has always been extremely competent and very knowledgeable about the job.

Trooper Wisniewski has been married for 10 years to his wife, Sandra. They have two sons, Derek, age 22, and Damon, age 20, who live in Arizona. He also has two stepsons, Daniel Villaire, age 19, and Matthew, age 15. Emil and Frances Wisniewski of Bay City are his parents.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Trooper Wisniewski for his many accomplishments and a job well done. As a citizen of Michigan I would like to take this opportunity to thank him for his many years of service and to wish a very happy retirement.

A VOICE OF REASON ON CITIZENSHIP REFORM

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of misinformation circulated about my proposal to amend the Constitution to reform our citizenship policies as part of my package of bills to address the crisis of illegal immigration.

This proposal would simply remove the loophole in our citizenship laws that a growing number of illegal aliens are taking advantage of—coming to our Nation to give birth here, often at taxpayer expense, which automatically

confers American citizenship on the child. By doing so, the child is eligible for every American benefit program, and when he or she turns 21, he or she can bring his or her immediate family into the United States or legalize them if they're here already.

I would argue that this growing problem is not what the authors of the 14th amendment had in mind when they enacted the amendment to overturn the infamous Dred Scott decision and grant freed slaves the full rights of citizenship. By requiring that the mother be a legal resident or citizen of the United States my proposal would not deny citizenship to anyone legally entitled to it, but it would close this loophole that a growing number of women from abroad are knowingly taking advantage of.

For example, a recent study in San Diego County, CA, found that nearly 25 percent of the women who crossed the border to give birth in the United States cited citizenship as a main reason they did so. Furthermore, three-quarters of these border crossers said they would make sure to have their future babies delivered in the United States so those children could have the blessings of U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, one newspaper columnist who for years has been speaking out eloquently on the issue of illegal immigration is Richard Estrada of the Dallas Morning News. He recently wrote a column, also published in the Daily News of Los Angeles and the Santa Barbara News Press, which makes the case for reforming our citizenship laws in a powerful way. I ask permission to include Mr. Estrada's column in the RECORD, and urge my colleagues to carefully consider what he writes.

[From the Daily News, Sept. 7, 1993]

BIRTHRIGHT CITIZENSHIP MUST BE ENDED

EDINBURG, TX.—The Lower Rio Grande Valley is as impoverished as America gets, but for Mexican mothers seeking citizenship for their infants, even the tiniest hamlet can be Emerald City itself.

Though data are hard to come by, local health experts believe the number of Mexican mothers giving birth on the U.S. side is growing. In nearby, Hidalgo, Texas, privately operated maternity clinics featuring "parteras," or midwives, are evident just a few blocks from Reynosa, Mexico.

But when Mexican mothers in labor began showing up at private hospitals, caregivers were forced to shift nonreimbursed costs attendant to Mexican births onto paying consumers, health officials say.

As more births brought more liability costs, private hospitals ultimately refused to perform any deliveries as a matter of policy. Meanwhile, at least one Mexican doctor in the area reportedly earned \$100,000 a year from his midwife practice in Texas.

Elsewhere in Texas, El Paso County property taxpayers are annually obligated to absorb millions of dollars in Mexican maternity delivery costs at the R.E. Thomason General Hospital. Forty-two percent of the 15,000 infants delivered annually at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas are Hispanic, with the majority of the parents believed to be undocumented. Two years ago, the figure was 30 percent.

In May, Frank D. Yturria, a businessman from Brownsville, Texas, published an op-ed feature attacking lawmakers not only for refusing to cut spending, but also for considering new spending projects. He cited a bill

which eventually was voted down that called for public health centers he feared would actually become birthing centers.

"Don't you realize what will happen along our border when the word gets out that there are free birth centers in Texas?" wrote Yturria. "This will open up the floodgates to women who will rush across the border to give birth. Then, with an American-born child (at taxpayer expense) the next step is benefits such as free health care, food stamps and child care assistance."

Moreover, upon reaching age 21, the U.S.-born child of Mexican parents may sponsor the legal entry of close family members.

Yet perhaps because Texas' welfare benefits rank at or near the bottom nationwide or because some citizens and legal residents of Mexican descent may hesitate to come out against extending social services to friends and family from Mexico, the issue has not resonated here as elsewhere. Gov. Ann Richards expressed no particular concern over the impact of immigration at a public policy retreat in Aspen, Colo., in late August.

In California, however, where nearly two-thirds of all infants born in Los Angeles County public hospitals today are born to undocumented parents, Gov. Pete Wilson now advocates ending birthright citizenship.

As they contemplate migration pressures and the national interest, U.S. policy-makers are obligated to consider that today 100 million people reside in countries other than where they were born.

In particular, they should keep in mind that Mexico, the world's largest country of emigration, is increasing the number of working-age young people by nearly a million every year. Even with a free-trade pact, few experts believe Mexico's economy will be able to accommodate these new hands, at least not for several years.

Even against such a daunting backdrop, emergency care should not be denied to anyone in need, including the undocumented. But a line must be drawn somewhere. If everyone is a citizen, then no one is a citizen.

When newcomers are permitted to wrest citizenship and its benefits at will, the term citizen is destined to eventually lose all meaning, and national sovereignty will be eroded in the bargain.

In protecting the future of the nation itself then, Congress should pass a law stipulating that only in those cases where at least one parent is a citizen will an infant born on U.S. soil automatically be afforded citizenship. And if the Constitution itself must first be amended, then let the process begin.

CAPITOL FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION COMMEMORATES HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1993, Capitol Federal Savings & Loan Association of Topeka KS, will recognize the 100th anniversary of its formation. For this reason, I would like to share with my colleagues information regarding the history of this important Kansas financial institution.

First known as the Savings and Loan Association of Topeka, Capitol Federal was founded on September 16, 1893, by 15 business-

men in Topeka to promote the habit of thrift and to encourage home ownership. The official charter was dated December 16, 1893, and paid-in capital totaled \$3,000. Among the founders were bankers, insurance agents, attorneys, railroad employees, the president of a dry goods store, the Topeka City School Superintendent and a physician. They were: Major William Sims, president and director; E.L. Copeland, vice president and director; Charles S. Elliott, secretary and director; William Macferran, treasurer and director; P.H. Forbes, attorney and director; C.G. Blakely, accountant and director; Charles F. Menninger, M.D., director; W.E. Halm, director; F.D. Fuller, director; H.A. Heath, director; F.E. Carringer, director; William Mitchell; and F.F. Dennis.

By 1894, the association had grown to assets of \$8,000. In 1899, with assets nearing \$270,000, the association's name was changed to the Capitol Building and Loan Association. Twenty-five years after its founding in 1918, assets totaled \$3 million.

In 1924, the home office building at 534 Kansas was completed, which proved to be an architectural landmark in the Midwest. In 1932, the Federal Home Loan Bank System was organized and Capitol Federal became a member. By March, 1933, assets had grown to \$10 million when the bank holiday was declared and 11 banks closed their doors for one week by Presidential order. Although the Depression years hit hard, Capitol Federal never had to close its doors. In 1938, it adopted a Federal charter and its accounts were automatically insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or FSLIC. Accordingly, the name was changed to the present one—Capitol Federal Savings and Loan Association.

By 1941, assets had dropped to \$4,600,000 and Henry A. Bubb was named the new president. He was given the task of rebuilding Capitol Federal's assets and of leading the association through four difficult war years. With Mr. Bubb's leadership, Capitol Federal sold more war bonds than any other financial institution in Kansas. The 50th anniversary saw assets of only \$5.8 million, but a significant backlog for housing and the demand and need for broader financial services had resulted from the war and Henry Bubb was there to set the pace and lead the way. By the close of the 1940s, Capitol Federal assets had grown to \$19,600,000.

Mr. Bubb's dynamic leadership within Capitol Federal and for the savings and loan business nationally is a biography of its own. In 1950, he served as president of the national trade organization for savings and loan associations, now known as the U.S. League of Savings Institutions. Recognized for his political expertise, he helped to found the league's Washington office and then served as the league's first legislative chairman for 9 years beginning in 1955. He was conferred the title of Distinguished Fellow by the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations in 1971, an honor then held by only one other American, President Herbert Hoover.

The fifties and sixties represented the expansion years for Capitol Federal as services were made available to a broad customer base throughout northeast Kansas. In October, 1950, Capitol Federal brought about a

new dimension in the financial business by establishing one of the first branch offices for savings and loan associations at 1201 Topeka Boulevard in Topeka. In March 1954, a boiler explosion rocked the branch office causing great damage to the facility. The explosion blew out windows and left 10 inches of water in the basement due to a broken water pipe. Because it occurred at 12:30 a.m., no one was injured. Records were not destroyed and service was not interrupted as customers were sent to the home office. It was not long before the office was remodeled to look as it does today.

A second branch office was constructed in Lawrence in 1953. In 1954, a branch office opened at 5600 Johnson Drive in Mission, KS, and a new building was constructed at 5251 Johnson Drive in 1955. This expansion took place in part of a fast growing area in the southwest quadrant of the Kansas City metropolitan area.

A milestone was reached in 1958 when Capitol Federal achieved the \$100 million mark. In 1961, the construction of the new Home Office building at 700 Kansas was completed. Another branch office was opened in 1962 in Johnson County at 95th and Nall. By that time assets had reached \$200 million and Capitol Federal became the largest financial institution in Kansas, a position it did not relinquish until the mid-eighties when the Kansas Legislature authorized multi-bank holding companies and the first major regional commercial banking center was formed. A third Johnson County office opened in 1963 at the Meadow Lake Shopping Center, 76th Terrace and State Line, allowing some penetration into the Kansas City, MO, market. In 1964, the Fairlawn office was added in Topeka at 21st and Fairlawn to serve the expanding southwest area of the city.

A Capitol Federal First was accomplished in October 1964, when \$300 million in assets was reached. Capitol Federal was the first financial institution in the four-state district of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka to achieve this distinction.

During its 75th year, 1968, Capitol Federal grew to \$400 million in assets. In that same year, Capitol Federal opened its Santa Fe office at 87th and Santa Fe in Overland Park, and construction was begun on the new four-story Johnson County Headquarters at 95th and Nall, replacing the original one-story office built in 1962. In 1969, John C. Dicus was named president, with Mr. Bubb remaining as chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

The Seventies saw Capitol Federal move ahead as emphasis shifted to earnings and to improved customer services throughout an effective branch system established during the previous two decades. In December 1971, Capitol Federal moved west of Topeka and opened its branch office at 14th and Poyntz in Manhattan. In April 1971, Capitol Federal reached the great milestone of one-half billion dollars in assets. Continued growth was the pattern during 1972 as a fifth branch office in Johnson County opened in November at 5700 Nieman Road. Conversion was made to an on-line data processing computer system in 1972.

In October 1973, Capitol Federal purchased the Mutual Building and Loan Association of

Emporia at 6th and Commercial, and in November, completed construction of its sixth Greater Kansas City office at Santa Fe and Burch in Olathe. The year 1974 saw the opening of a second office in Lawrence and the remodeling of the Emporia office. Late in the year, Capitol Federal introduced its new PASSCARD System as the association moved into the electronic funds transfer era with its plastic card/statement savings account. As Capitol Federal grew during 1975 so did its PASSCARD System which began offering Money*Matic in four supermarket locations, allowing customers access to their accounts away from our offices.

Construction began in 1975 on a new office in the Mid-State Mall in Salina. In 1976, five more Money*Matic locations had been added and plans were being made to expand the system even further. In June 1977, Capitol Federal was very proud to reach the \$1 billion mark, and in 1978, its P.S.* Telephone Bill Payment Service began—the first in Kansas.

January, 1980, saw the installation of six IBM 3624 Automated Teller Machines [ATMs] or passcard centers in the Johnson County offices. FSLIC insurance on accounts rose to \$100,000 per account. In July 1980, Capitol Federal celebrated the opening of its first Wichita office at 8040 East Douglas, bringing total association locations to 17 and the opening of a new market area to Capitol Federal.

Deregulation in the 1980's brought tremendous change for the savings and loan business and for Capitol Federal. On January 1, 1981, Capitol Federal introduced NOW Accounts—checking plus interest—to its customers. This was the forerunner to the present personal checking accounts. The greatest impact of deregulation came from the money market deposit account which allowed all financial institutions to compete unregulated to consumer deposits. Home owners became familiar with such terms as RRM's [Renegotiable Rate Mortgage] and ARM's [Adjustable Rate Mortgage]. In the summer and fall of 1981, Capitol Federal opened its two new offices at 10101 College Boulevard in Overland Park and 29th and Wanamaker Road in Topeka. 1981 also was the year for the development of the new consumer loan department. The cash fund account made its debut in December 1982.

In June 1983, Southwest Federal Savings of Wichita merged into Capitol Federal. This merger brought two more offices into Capitol Federal, the Wichita downtown office, then located at 130 North Market, and the West Wichita office at 4030 West Maple. ATM's were added to these two offices, bringing the total number of ATM's to 16. As of September 1983, assets totaled over \$1.9 billion. 1984 began with the opening of the 27th Money*Matic location at Kansas University, its third.

In July 1984, as part of the association's overall plan to be a full family financial center, EXECULINE home equity loans were introduced. In 1985 President Dicus announced the development of a corporate business plan for Capitol Federal. Because of the economic environment, Mr. Dicus saw the need for a plan. He stated, We cannot assume that our growth is automatically secure for the future.

In January 1986, Capitol Federal opened an auto-teller facility at the 87th and Santa Fe of-

fice, increasing the auto-teller lanes to four and ATMs to two. In June, 1986, it celebrated Mr. Bubb's 60th anniversary with Capitol Federal.

In January 1988, the newly completed East Olathe office at 2100 East 151st in Olathe held its grand opening. In the fall of 1988, Capitol Federal moved the association's downtown Wichita office to the Centre City Plaza, 151 North Main. In November, the association opened its 22d office at 10404 West Central in Wichita. On December 1, 1988, Capitol Federal and Bank IV Wichita, N.A., activated an electronic connection between VIA and Passcard, extending ATM service and convenience to all VIA and Capitol Federal customers 24 hours a day. This agreement also opened more than 20,000 [now 30,000] PLUS System* ATM locations throughout the world to Capitol Federal customers. On December 31, Capitol Federal ended its Money*Matic service.

On Tuesday, January 10, 1989, Capitol Federal mourned the death of its longtime chairman, Henry A. Bubb. For more than 62 years, Mr. Bubb devoted his life to Capitol Federal Savings, and his impact on the association and the savings and loan business cannot be expressed in words. His commitment to strength, safety, and the basic values helped Capitol Federal survive the FSLIC crisis. His dynamic, progressive leadership helped to make Capitol Federal the strong institution it is today.

President John C. Dicus was named chairman and chief executive officer on January 17, 1989, continuing the tradition of strong leadership begun so many years ago. Chairman Dicus and other members of senior management had been well trained by Mr. Bubb to continue Capitol Federal's all-important tradition of strength and safety. In the words of Director Robert B. Maupin, "Jack's background and ability allowed for a smooth transition in leadership following Henry's death, with no loss of efficiency and productivity during that period of change."

During the 1980's, banks and savings and loans suffered from extremely high inflation rates, the trauma of deregulation and instability in some sections of the economy that resulted in the failure of numerous institutions. While other financial institutions elected to engage in many new and exciting ventures, Capitol Federal chose to follow a conservative business plan. Building on strong earnings and capital, Capitol Federal remained family oriented with more than 90 percent of loans to single-family home buyers, the savings and loan industry's traditional niche of borrowers. Several articles throughout the 1980's praised Capitol Federal for its commitment to strength and safety and for standing by its basic beliefs. In June 1989, Capitol Federal was among five savings institutions described as "roses who have weathered the storm" in the issue of Savings Institutions, a publication of the U.S. League of Savings Institutions.

In May 1990, two Capitol Federal ATM's opened—one in downtown Lawrence and a new drive-up facility at the College Boulevard office. Capitol Federal received final approval for its application for money from the Federal Home Loan Bank's Affordable Housing Program and began accepting applications for the

program on November 1. Capitol Federal has worked to assure affordable housing through civic and charitable organizations such as the United Way and American Cancer Society, housing related organizations such as The Kelly House, Mennonite Housing, Cornerstone, and its own affordable housing programs.

Capitol Federal acquired the Mid Kansas Savings and Loan Association Wichita branch at 4000 East Harry at the close of business on February 15, 1991.

In September 1992, the Wichita downtown location transferred to 301 North Main, Epic Center. With this move, the administrative and human resources departments, which had been located at the 8040 East Douglas office, now became headquartered on the fourth floor of the downtown office. A retail office and an ATM are located on the first floor.

Five years (1987-1992) of depressed savings and loan operations and adverse publicity for the thrift business actually resulted in the best of years for Capitol Federal. Both assets and deposits grew by more than 50 percent during the period. Capital of nearly \$400 million and capital ratio of 10 percent positioned Capitol Federal for success and prosperity to the year 2000 and beyond. In 1992, assets surpassed the \$3.9 billion mark and a new record for annual earnings was established.

Traditional thrifts continue to be successful and remained committed to core retail deposits and residential lending—both trademarks at Capitol Federal. These institutions followed a low risk game plan that maximized the chances for survival and longer term prosperity.

On the threshold of its second century, Capitol Federal has grown from an association of \$3,000 in assets in 1893 to one of almost \$4 billion in 1993. Current deposits are at \$3.4 billion and mortgage loans total \$3 billion. With capital of \$438 million [11.09 percent of assets], Capitol Federal grows and prospers today as a strong financial institution maintaining its healthy capital position well above industry averages and greater than the new minimum standards established by the Office of Thrift Supervision [OTS] to assure the safety and soundness of the entire thrift business.

Capitol Federal Savings and Loan Association of Topeka, 1993 board of directors: J.H. Abrahams, advisory director; B.B. Andersen; John B. Dicus, executive vice president; John C. Dicus, chairman and president; Robert B. Maupin, retired senior executive vice president; Carl W. Quarnstrom; Frederick P. Reynolds; and Marilyn Ward.

RAPID CITY TEAM WINS AMERICAN LEGION WORLD SERIES

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, last month in Oregon an exciting event occurred, about which I want to inform my colleagues. The baseball team from American Legion Post 22 in Rapid City, SD, won the American Legion World Series by defeating a team from Las Vegas, 7 to 4.

The American Legion World Series crown was a first for the Rapid City team, which was making its fourth trip to the series. Rapid City has consistently been home to some of the most outstanding Legion baseball in the Nation.

Rapid City had an overall 70 and 5 record this year, the second-best ever for any American Legion World Series team. It is especially appropriate that a South Dakota team won the series, since our State was the national birthplace of American Legion baseball in the 1920's.

Coaches of the Rapid City American Legion Post 22 baseball team are Dave Ploof, Steve Wolff, Carl Stonecipher, Rich Downs, and Pete Melendez.

Players are Kent Holland, Ben Thomas, Ryan Hansen, Scott Dreiller, Bill Freytag, Mark Ellis, Ryan Merritt, Brian Ogel, Nate Barns, Vic Sosa, John VanLoan, Jeff Grossman, Joel Fenske, John Gerlach, Scott Graybill, Jeff Snell, Gene Elder, and Shawn Dupris.

In addition to winning the World Series title, two Rapid City players earned individual honors. First baseman Ben Thomas won the George W. Rulon American Legion Player of the Year Award. Left fielder Ryan Merritt won the Louisville Slugger Batting Award with a .490 average—24-49—over 10 regional and World Series games.

CROATIA AND MFN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as a Cochair of the Helsinki Commission I have followed closely the violent breakup of the former Yugoslavia in recent years, and the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular. I have also been actively involved in the debate over what our policy response should be. Generally speaking, I think there is a general consensus here in Washington and around the world that the chief culprit in all of this is the Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, and his henchmen, who have played on the concerns of the Serbian people to pursue and justify policies of aggression and genocide. No concerns can justify such policies, and Milosevic's government deserves the world's condemnation. Many of us have, in fact, called for more decisive action to thwart the aggression of Bosnian Serb forces, to provide relieve to the millions of innocent civilian victims, and to bring justice to that troubled region of Europe.

In recent months, however, we have seen the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina become more desperate and complicated, given the unwillingness of the international community to take more decisive action, as I have repeatedly called for, to prevent that country's division along ethnic lines. One of the more troublesome aspects of this has been what appears to be the abandonment of Bosnia's defense by once allied Croat forces, who now are making their own land grab around Mostar and in central Bosnia. Reports of atrocities by these forces have accompanied this news, including gruesome detention camps, the forced

displacement of thousands of Moslem Slavs from regions under Croat control, and repeated obstacles in the way of delivering humanitarian relief.

Because of these policies and atrocities, and the Croatian Government's apparent influence over and support for the Croat forces involved, I am compelled to support legislation introduced by my distinguished colleague, Mr. WOLF, to deny most-favored-nation [MFN] trade status to Croatia. I think that Mr. WOLF, who is also a member of the Helsinki Commission and has been active on Yugoslav issues, shares the regret I feel in calling for this action, which, though far from being severe, sends a much needed signal of United States dismay over Croatia's current involvement in the ongoing conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We know that Croatia has also been a victim of Serb aggression, and that one-quarter or more of Croatia remains under the control of Serb militants. Indeed, I believe that Mr. WOLF traveled to Vukovar in 1991, during the course of tremendous and horrifying siege of that Croatian town. We also know of Croatia's assistance to the hundreds of thousands of civilians fleeing the war in neighboring Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Despite these facts, and in some ways perhaps because of them, we cannot stand idly by as Croatia gambles its own future for opportunistic territorial gains which violate Helsinki principles. To put it simply: it is absolutely impossible for me to accept the notion that innocent civilians should pay the price for failed diplomacy, power politics or terrible atrocities committed by others. Croatia must also realize that its current involvement in the carve-up of Bosnia and Herzegovina is not in its interests; it will not help it regain its own territories which are currently—and wrongfully—controlled by Serb militants. As Croatia tries to retake this territory on its own, in light of the United Nations failure to get the Serb militants to implement the agreed plan, how much easier it will be for the international community to abandon Croatia's territorial integrity as Croatia violates the territorial integrity of its neighbor.

Mr. Speaker, many Croatian citizens have also criticized their government's nationalist policies. They are no less proud of their country or their national heritage, and insist as strongly as anyone on the preservation of Croatia's territorial integrity. They include not only political personalities but religious leaders and many among the general population.

Before supporting this legislation, Senator DENNIS DECONCINI and I, as the Helsinki Commission's Cochairs, wrote to Croatian President Tudjman to inform him of our concerns and the need for Croatia to act regarding these concerns. We did get a written response from the President's office, which I would like to include in the RECORD, but the response failed to address the human tragedy on the ground, with the Moslems in and around Mostar facing a particularly desperate situation and the revelation of Croat-run detention camps.

Mr. Speaker, Croatia still has time to demonstrate that it will respect Helsinki's principles in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Let me also say that we should remain prepared to lift any suspension of MFN for Croatia that is enacted if such a demonstration occurs. Finally,

let me make it clear that this is a small, and, in many ways, largely a symbolic step to put the Croatian Government on notice. It is nothing compared to the sanctions that have been placed on Serbia and other pariah countries around the world. If, however, we do not see more efforts from Zagreb that lead to more cooperative action by Croat forces on the ground, or if we see a further deterioration in Croatia's performance, we should be prepared to consider further measures. I hope that this will not become necessary, and that Croatia's political leaders recommit themselves and their country to respecting the rights of their citizens and of other states. The announcement of an agreement in Geneva between Croatian President Tudjman and Bosnian President Izetbegovic yesterday is a very positive step in this direction, and we should watch closely for the implementation of this agreement as a determinant of how to proceed with this legislation.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN EUROPE,
Washington, DC, August 13, 1993.

His Excellency FRANJO TUDJMAN,
President of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb,
Croatia.

DEAR PRESIDENT TUDJMAN: Recent actions by Croat forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina are creating grave concern among many U.S. Government officials that Croatia is attempting to gain territory at the expense of its neighbor. As strong supporters of Croatia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, we are appalled at the attack by Croat forces upon another state's sovereignty.

We are well aware of the fact that the people of Croatia have also been victims of Serb aggression and we have consistently spoken out against this aggression. We have also urged that the international community do much more to help alleviate Croatia's very serious refugee burden.

In recent months, however, we have seen Croatia, through Croat forces under its control or influence assist in the carve-up of neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina. Such blatant opportunism is completely unacceptable. And so we must unequivocally condemn the raping of individuals as a war crime, the ethnic cleansing of Mostar and other regions of their Muslim population as crimes against humanity, and the repeated interruption of the delivery of humanitarian assistance by Bosnian Croat forces as war against unarmed civilians. Similar acts by Serbs and Muslims must also be condemned, regardless of whether their motivation is aggression, opportunism or desperation, but the atrocities of one are not vindicated by those of the others.

In response to current developments, legislation has been introduced in Congress to terminate Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) trading status for Croatia. This proposal will likely be taken up once the Congress returns from its August recess. Unless steps are taken by the Croatian government to halt its reprehensible policies regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, we will be left with little other choice than to support and actively seek the adoption of this legislation.

Recently, the Helsinki Commission organized an open appeal to U.S. President Clinton, calling for a lifting of the siege on Sarajevo. While six of the seven points we suggested to the President focused on need to stop the Bosnian Serb strangulation of that city, the last point requested that President Clinton warn directly "the Government of Croatia and the forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina

under its control or influence to cooperate fully with humanitarian relief efforts as well or face consequences commensurate with the problems they cause." This letter was signed by 13 Senators and 76 Representatives of the United States Congress. Among those signatories are strong supporters of Croatia in the past, including some who visited Vukovar and other Croatian cities during the terrible Serb onslaught.

Croatia cannot afford to continue its current course for reasons beyond losing MFN status. This course will certainly deny Croatia the economic assistance it needs to recover from the violent collapse of the Yugoslav federation. It will also undermine Croatia's call for the restoration of its occupied territory when Croatia itself has failed to respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. President, we respectfully urge you, in the strongest possible terms, to consider the consequences of your government's current policies regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to take immediate steps to reverse them in keeping with Croatia's international commitments and obligations.

Sincerely,

DENNIS DECONCINI,
Chairman.
STENY H. HOYER,
Co-Chairman.

REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA,
Zagreb, September 10, 1993.

Hon. DENNIS DECONCINI,
Chairman, Commission on Cooperation and Security in Europe, Ford House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DECONCINI: President Tudjman received your recent correspondence and asked me to reply on his behalf. The President thanks you for the letter and appreciates the forthright manner in which you present your concerns.

We are aware of the legislation introduced by Rep. Frank Wolf (R-VA) to repeal Croatia's most-favored nation trading status and have instructed our Ambassador to open a dialogue with Mr. Wolf. While such initiatives are troubling and warrant considerable attention, we cannot help but feel that Croatia is unjustly becoming the focus of America's dismay with events in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As you have pointed out, components of each of the three factions have engaged in activities which are inexcusable, even in times of war. The President thinks it is important to note, that the Government of Croatia has and continues to maintain that all war criminals—Serbs, Muslim, or Croat—should be brought to trial and held responsible for their actions. Yet, the international community continues to combat Serb aggression with mere rhetorical condemnation and some of your colleagues are prepared to lift the arms embargo on the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina despite recent reports of Muslim atrocities committed against Bosnian Croat civilians.

In the past several months, the Republic of Croatia has been accused of colluding with Serbia to dismember the Bosnian state and "ethnically cleanse" its Muslim citizens. We must emphasize that it is not now nor has it ever been the desire of the Republic of Croatia to facilitate the demise of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The President has made explicit public statements that all and any accusations concerning the existence of a secret agreement on the partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina between Croatia and Serbia are groundless.

There is no doubt about the fact that the fundamental cause of the current dramatic

state of affairs in Bosnia-Herzegovina is Serbian aggression and the implementation of ethnic cleansing. Due to their pronounced military superiority, the Serbs have conquered about 70 percent of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Croats have succeeded in defending about 20 percent, while the Muslims currently control only 10 percent. This has brought about unprecedented expulsions of the Croat and Muslim populations from the areas taken by Serbian forces. As a considerable part of the Muslim population found refuge in the defended Croatian areas, and as Izetbegovic's Muslim leadership focused its attention increasingly on assuming control over these areas, former relations were disrupted, and tension has grown between the Croat and Muslim ethnic communities.

The current aggression by the Muslims against the Croatian population and the conquest of envisaged for the Croatian Republic of Herceg-Bosna resulted in ethnic cleansing and atrocities comparable to those committed by the Serbian aggressor. The present Muslim aggression against Croatian areas has been waged by the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, i.e. Muslim armed forces controlled by Izetbegovic, with the involvement of extremist Mujahadin volunteers from some Islamic countries.

One should immediately put an end to Muslim aggression, which presently has approximately 200,000 Croats under siege in four enclaves in Central Bosnia, and bring influence to bear upon Mr. Alija Izetbegovic to agree to the cessation of hostilities and to the continuation of negotiations without further delay. We see the only solution in the proposal put forward by the Co-Chairmen Lord Owen and Mr. Stoltenberg after several months of negotiations, i.e., the Union of republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, the proposal should provide for such a delimitation within the proposed Union which would safeguard, from the Croatian standpoint, the existence of the Croatian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also the strategic interest of the Croatian State and of the Croatian people as a whole, and these are, in our firm belief, the interests of the West as well.

We are bringing our influence to bear on the Croatian side in Bosnia and Herzegovina to accept the proposed solutions, and are similarly urging the immediate and complete observance of international humanitarian law. The recent UNHCR allegations of Bosnian Croat forces mistreating Muslim prisoners of war is of a grave concern to the Government of Croatia and President Tudjman has written Mate Boban (enclosed) expressing the Government of Croatia's insistence that the Croatian Republic of Herceg-Bosna comply with all faces of international law and human rights.

Obviously, the Government of the Republic of Croatia can only be held responsible for actions upon its own territory, and not for everything that is taking place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, because the Croats in Bosnia, and Herzegovina retain a degree of independence in their relations with the Muslims and Serbs in consideration of current circumstances in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

You have been a strong supporter of Croatian independence and are recognized as having sincere concerns for the future of Croatia and its people. For economic, political and psychological reasons, Croatia must seek support for a prompt resolution of its problem, the reintegration within its constitutional and legal system of the still occupied one quarter of its territory currently

under the protection of UN peacakeeping forces, in accordance with the Vance Plan, UN Security Council resolutions, and the already enacted Constitutional Law and other regulations on the autonomy and rights of the Serbian minority. Let me assure you that the President and the Croatian Government will spare no efforts in order to achieve, as soon as possible, a political settlement of the Serbian question in Croatia, and normalization of relations among the new states that have emerged in the area of the former Yugoslavia, on the basis of mutual recognition, and in the interests of a stable international order in this part of the world.

Most respectfully yours,
DR. BRANIMIR JAKSIC,
Advisor to the President.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1993.

MATE BOBAN,
President of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to you and to all bodies of the Croation Community of Herzeg-Bosnia with a feeling of deep historic responsibility, at a time which is crucial for the existence and future of the Croatian people in the neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina and for the future of Bosnia-Herzegovina as a state of three equal peoples. We have welcomed the proclamation of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia as an inevitable outcome of dismal and tragic events caused first by the Serbian and then the Muslim aggression, as an expression of the political will of the Croatian people in Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia and as a guarantee of its equality in all parts of an Integral and independent Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Taking this as a point of departure, I wish to most strongly reiterate my appeal to you and be guided in all your actions by the respect of human dignity, basic human values and rights and the strictest implementation of the international war and humanitarian law. The Serbian and then the Muslim aggression against the Croatian areas and this terrible war as a whole have caused intolerable suffering of innocent population, women, children, old and wounded people, prisoners and civilians in the besieged towns and villages. It is a duty of all the parties able to influence the situation to do their best to prevent or alleviate these sufferings. It is also a matter of one's own conscience, the conscience of one's people and an obligation in relation to the international public opinion.

That is why I strongly appeal to you to condemn any violations of the international war and humanitarian law and to take all necessary steps in the area of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia to ensure humane treatment of prisoners in accordance with the international humanitarian law and the Geneva conventions.

I also call upon you to allow free access of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the POW centers—wherever not yet done so—for unobstructed listing of POWs, their release or exchange in compliance with the all-for-all principle and the international conventions.

Reminding you of my earlier appeals to allow unimpeded passage of humanitarian convoys, I call upon you again not to tolerate any obstructions in the way of humanitarian supplies to all the needy and, for your part, to assist the international humanitarian organizations and UN in their humanitarian mission.

I also call upon all warring parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina to act in the same manner in order to finally put an end to the humanitarian nightmare pressing heavily on the civilian population of Bosnia-Herzegovina for two years now and to contribute thus to the peace process and efforts to find a just peace solution in the interest of all peoples in the area of the long-suffering Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as in the interest of peace and stability in the region as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
DR. FRANJO TUDJMAN.

IN HONOR OF PARREN JAMES MITCHELL

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to honor our former colleague, the Honorable Parren James Mitchell.

Parren Mitchell has long been a leader in promoting economic opportunity for all Americans, and has been a vocal champion of African-American business men and women who have struggled to become successful players in the American free enterprise system. This work has been a lifelong commitment of Parren Mitchell, before, during, and since his time as the first black Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Maryland.

When I was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1980, I had the pleasure of serving with Parren Mitchell on the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Parren Mitchell shared generously with me his knowledge and experience of the many vital issues considered by that committee. He also helped me to gain a better understanding of how the various programs and agencies within the jurisdiction of the committee could be best managed to address the needs of urban America. I could always depend on Parren Mitchell to focus attention on the key question of how a particular program or regulation affected the daily lives of the men and women in our communities.

Parren Mitchell was a leader and strong advocate for the small business community as chairman of the House Committee on Small Business. He understood that small businesses are often the most vital engines for economic growth. Parren Mitchell also recognized and stressed to others the fact that the growth of minority-owned businesses was a vital part of efforts to empower African-Americans.

As chairman of the Committee on Small Business, Parren Mitchell worked to create openings for minority-owned businesses to participate in Federal contracts and public projects. Chairman Mitchell's work to ensure that minority-owned businesses had an opportunity to compete for a share of Federal contracts has played a vital role in the growth of African-American owned firms providing a broad range of goods and services to the Federal Government. I have seen first hand in my district the successful results of Parren Mitchell's efforts and I am pleased to report that

Pittsburgh's African-American business community has emerged as an active player in our local economy.

Parren Mitchell has continued his work to promote opportunities for men and women in the African-American community since leaving the House in 1985. He has been a leader in stressing the need for African-Americans to play an active role in the U.S. economy and has worked with individuals and groups in the private sector to expand opportunities for African-American business men and women.

One of Parren Mitchell's most outstanding contributions to the goal of promoting opportunities for African-American business men and women has been his work with the Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Education Fund [MBELDEF]. This organization was founded in 1980 by Parren Mitchell for the purpose of providing legal defense for minority business enterprises. MBELDEF is a national nonprofit public interest law firm and membership advocacy group which had been a vigilant defender of the rights of minority business men and women. MBELDEF was fought to eradicate racial and gender discrimination from the public and private sectors of the U.S. economy. The work done by this organization is helping to ensure that Parren Mitchell's legacy as an advocate for minority business opportunities will continue long into the future.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the fact that I have served in the House with Parren Mitchell. I am pleased to join with my colleagues today in honoring Parren and want to wish him the very best as he continues his important work to expand economic opportunities for all Americans.

THE HONORABLE JOHN J. FOLEY,
MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate a fellow Long Islander, John J. Foley, who will be proclaimed Man of the Year by the Bayport-Blue Point Chamber of Commerce on September 22, 1993.

Born in New York City, John summered in Suffolk County since early childhood and moved to Brookhaven with his late wife, Mary, almost 50 years ago. A veteran of World War II, John began teaching history in 1947. He started his political career in 1958 with his election to his local school board. He has been serving the people of Suffolk County ever since, first as a Brookhaven town councilman and, since 1976, as a member of the Suffolk County Legislature.

Among his wide range of concerns are our children's welfare and education, the rights of the disabled, and improved health care services. However, John is most closely identified with his tireless campaigns for the rights of senior citizens. He has been appointed to the New York State Senior Campaign Advisory Board and represented New York at the White House Conference on Aging.

I am pleased to report that John continues his commitment to the people of Suffolk County today, but unfortunately he has decided to retire from the Suffolk County Legislature when his present term ends on December 31, 1993.

We will miss John in government but I will always be proud of his service and happy to call him my friend.

JANET L. BARKAUSKAS HONORED

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Janet L. Barkauskas of La Crosse, WI, who won the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest for the State of Wisconsin. The following is her award-winning essay.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

Each and every person who passed through the gates of Ellis Island had a story. A story of oppression, perhaps, of persecution. Or maybe a tale of aspiration, of someone seeking their fantastic dream. Or one of despair, of human beings given no choice, people trapped between terrible choices.

Regardless of why they came, every man, woman and child who arrived in America had a purpose in a larger scheme. Though at the time they were unaware of it, their very arrival was to shape the culture of a nation.

Every person has a story. They tell it through their actions and words—the front which we encounter in day-to-day life. They show it through their character—the qualities which they themselves may not see, but which provide the complexity required for a story of such high degree. Each character interacts with so many others, weaving a plot which pales all fiction in comparison, showing it to be a more imposter of reality.

America is the greatest anthology ever created. Stories from across the globe mingle here, meeting, exchanging, and blending to create a masterpiece. So, too, do the people who own them, contributing their share of culture as we strive toward common American goals.

Our past spills out across the weathered pages of time as we browse through the volumes of history. On this page, a story of a Lithuanian woodcutter who faced imprisonment but was given the chance to escape; on that page, the story of a Senegalese who was sold into slavery but eventually escaped to the North; and on another page, the story of a Chinese businessman who needed a free economy to prosper and came to America in search of a dream. There are so many more pages to be seen that they cannot be listed in such a short time as I have. Each page is a story unto itself, and all combine to create the greatest volume of human achievement ever recorded.

However, the ink fades quickly. Stories which were once vivid in the parchment of our memories now fade into oblivion. Tales of our ancestors are being lost, slowly, as we lose sight of our heritage and the traditions we sprung from. With each passing life, another fragment of culture is lost. An irreplaceable fragment, in fact, since culture, like good wine, must be aged before it is of any value. And as our past disintegrates, our future dies with it. The two are invisible yet

faithfully linked, just as the fate of the leaves is determined by the roots from which they stem. To ensure a future for our nation, we must preserve our past.

And that is where my voice—and others like mine—will be heard in America's future. We will revive the history of our Nation, resurrecting the American experiences that guide us today, and we will voice the stories of America's people. We will impart their every deed and emotion to our neighbors, our children, and our children's children, and instill in them a sense of background, of purpose, of meaning. We, the people who take pride in our heritage and our Nation and who shoulder the responsibility of continuing our great traditions—we are the cultural historians of America. We are, in fact, its very soul.

The stories passed on from generation to generation define our Nation's identity, and breathe life into it—they are its heartbeat. For a nation is not a cold, rigid governmental blueprint. It is more than just a few symbols and curves in a mapmaker's atlas. It is more than any scientific principle can explain. A nation is its people—it is the inhabitants which give it existence and life. And by educating others about the glorious traditions of our culture, we who honor the past serve as the catalyst for America's growth—not tangible growth, but the advancement and development of the American spirit.

My story is in the making. There is a page set aside for me in the book of America. I am filling much of it with selections from others. It's my way of thanking them for giving me a solid road to walk on and a glorious dream to walk to. My story is beginning to write itself. Now, I can challenge you to write your own.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3084

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that makes a technical change to the Internal Revenue Code regarding amounts transferred from the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund, commonly known as the Wallop-Breaux Fund, to its boat safety account.

Creation of the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund in 1984 was one of the most important conservation and recreation achievements enacted by Congress. Under current law, the boat safety account is authorized to receive \$70 million per year in motorboat fuel taxes while the total amount in the boat safety account is capped at \$70 million. Amounts in the boat safety account are allocated evenly between the Coast Guard operating expenses account and the State boating safety grant program. As the program administrator, the Coast Guard then allocates the annual appropriation for the State grant program among the eligible States based on a formula provided by law. The amounts derived from this calculation for State boating safety programs are to remain available until expended by the States. The law also allows the States up to 3 years to spend the amounts allocated.

In determining how much to transfer to the boat safety account without exceeding the \$70 million cap, the Treasury Department includes

not only amounts left over after Congress appropriates funds for this program but also amounts previously appropriated but not spent by the States. This prevents any carryover of undistributed funds in the boat safety account. This is in direct conflict with the intent of Congress to give the States 3 years to spend the amounts allocated.

This bill is intended to clarify that appropriated undistributed funds for the State boating safety program should not be included in the determination of how much to transfer to the boat safety account each year. This will simplify and improve accounting for the boat safety account with no budgetary impacts. I am and have always been a strong supporter of our State boating safety programs. The States do a great job in adopting and enforcing laws to make boating a safe and enjoyable activity. This bill will eliminate the potential loss of funds for important State boating safety programs. This language is contained in an administration proposal transmitted to Congress on April 16, 1993, and is supported by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators.

TRIBUTE TO ONE "STEVIE WONDER" CELEBRATING THE LEGACY OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, from the syncretized sixties through the hip hop nineties, Steveland Morris, known to the world as Stevie Wonder, has become an international music treasure. He has paved the way for innumerable aspiring musicians and entertainers to follow his singularly prolific path. For more than four generations, Stevie Wonder has been a favorite and won the hearts of young and old with his unique genius.

Stevie Wonder is an inspiration beyond the realm of music. He is a visible example of modern day activism for social reform. On the cutting edge of grassroots movements, he was the primary force in the successful effort to ensure a national holiday in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Undaunted by the refusal of many detractors Stevie remained steadfast in his vision and today it is a reality, standing as a testimony to his perseverance of will and commitment. When America reflects upon the meaning of Dr. King's holiday, they are reminded too of the dedication of a superstar.

A natural wonder in his own right, Stevie Wonder's contributions to the world of music do not begin or end with his numerous gold and platinum records that stretch the length of his career. His musical achievements are appreciated by cultures across the globe because his music is truly universal. It speaks to the soul, to the inner being. He has spoken to the world about joy and pain. He has given a new perspective to life in America. Stevie Wonder, music innovator, concerned activist for social change and progress continues to shine, by example, for all of us to follow.

TRIBUTE TO DAN "RUDY"
RUETTIGER

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one man, a native of my congressional district; but, more generally, I am paying tribute to all people who have the desire, courage, vision, and most importantly, the persistence, to achieve their dreams, no matter how seemingly unattainable.

Dan "Rudy" Ruettiger was a collegiate football player. He got into exactly one game, more specifically, one play, as a defensive end for the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame during the 1975 season. His role for the 2 years he was on the Fighting Irish squad was that of a scout team player—non-scholarship, walk-on athletes who provide enough warm bodies to conduct full scrimmages and drills in practice, but rarely, if ever, dress for a game. There have been thousands of players at Notre Dame and other colleges like Rudy; those who go out for the team merely because they love the game or their school. What makes Rudy Ruettiger special is his long journey that finally brought this 27-year-old, 5 foot 6 inch scout team defensive end onto the floor of Notre Dame stadium for the final play of the 1975 season.

Rudy was born into a working-class family in Joliet, IL, and grew up in a 3-bedroom house with 13 brothers and sisters. As a teenager, Rudy attended legendary Joliet Catholic High School and was an outstanding linebacker for a team that went undefeated in 1965. As a senior, he and his teammates attended a retreat at Notre Dame, and Rudy fell in love with the place; his dream of playing under the Golden Dome was born.

Unfortunately, he faced a few obstacles in achieving this dream. First, his size. Despite his talent, Notre Dame was not in the market for 5 foot 6 inch linebackers. Second, his academic abilities. Rudy graduated third in his class—third from the bottom.

So with less than stellar academic credentials, he went to work at a local power plant, then joined the Navy for 2 years, returning to the plant after his discharge. At the generating station, he befriended a coworker, and they would discuss their life's dreams, Rudy's, of course, to play football for Notre Dame. Even as the years continued to roll by, he kept himself in excellent shape by doing pushups, situps, and pull ups from the rafters in his free moments at work. Then one dark day, Rudy's friend was killed in an accident at the plant. Rudy realized that although his friend would now never achieve his dreams, why shouldn't he go after his own? Life was too short and too precious not to.

He enrolled at Holy Cross Junior College, right across the highway from Notre Dame, in South Bend, in an effort to get his grades up. As part of his plan, he literally ambushed Fighting Irish coach Ara Parsegian one day to plead his case, bursting from the bushes outside of the coach's office as Parsegian arrived at 6 a.m. The legendary coach was sold on Rudy's desire and persistence, but told the

young man he had to be enrolled at the school before he could join the team.

After 2 years of dedicated study at the junior college, he was finally accepted by Notre Dame, a 26-year-old junior.

On the practice field that fall, Rudy was dwarfed by some of the finest college players in the country. But the scrappy walk-on from Joliet held his own against the blue-chippers, taking every bit of punishment they could dish out. After 2 years of dedicated work in practice and after 2 years of patiently donning his street clothes every Saturday during the football season and watching his teammates from the sidelines or on TV, Rudy got his big chance in the 1975 season finale against Georgia Tech. The Notre Dame captains approached Coach Dan Devine and asked that this scout team dynamo, who bled gold and blue, be allowed to dress for the last game. One of them would even sit out the game if that was necessary to get Rudy in uniform.

But dressing for the game was not enough for this dreamer. Rudy wanted in. As the game progressed, and Notre Dame moved farther ahead, some of his teammate began chanting his name. Soon, the student body section, where Rudy's story was already legend, joined in, and then the entire stadium seemed to be chanting: Rudy. Rudy. Rudy.

As the clock ran down to the final minute Devine bent to the wishes of 60,000 fans, and sent No. 45, Rudy, in for the final play. He had done it, he was playing for Notre Dame. And for icing on this cake, he even broke through on the rush and sacked Tech's quarterback.

If Rudy's story has the ring of a Hollywood movie to it, that is because it now is. After world premieres in his hometown of Joliet and, of course, South Bend, IN, "Rudy," a full-length feature film based on this amazing story, will open on movie screens across the country. I suggest anybody who has big dreams should see this movie.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Rudy Ruettiger, and all those who have the courage and determination to chase their dreams, whatever they may be.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "NATIONAL FOREST FOUNDATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1993"

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Forest Foundation Amendments of 1993, which will enable the National Forest Foundation to carry out the role Congress intended.

The National Forest Foundation Act of 1990 provides for the establishment of a charitable, nonprofit corporation here in the District of Columbia. The Foundation encourages and accepts donations and gifts in order to conduct activities that further the purpose of National Forest and National Grassland management. This includes encouraging educational and other assistance that supports multiple use, research, cooperative forestry, and other programs administered by the U.S. Forest Serv-

ice, the private sector, and other governmental and educational institutions. The Foundation has begun to serve as a catalyst for developing cooperative relationships and partnerships with private conservation organizations, industry, and the academic and philanthropic communities.

Mr. Speaker, as you may know, although the act was authorized to begin receiving funds in fiscal year 1992, the initial appropriations of funds for the Foundation was not realized until fiscal year 1993. The delay was due to the initial organization and board selection, which required more time than anticipated. Unfortunately, this means that 1 year of funding that was envisioned in the act was lost. Further, the act required that the majority of the startup funds be used to the support the administrative functions of the Foundation rather than projects. While this language was well intentioned, the Foundation has done an excellent job of keeping their administrative costs low and would like to spend this money on the Foundation's worthwhile projects, including the funding of three Youth Forest Camps this summer.

The bill, I am introducing today, the National Forest Foundation Amendments of 1993, corrects these problems. Drafted as companion legislation to S. 1381, introduced by Senator PETE DOMENICI, these amendments extend for 1 year the funding authorization and startup authorization for the National Forest Foundation. The bill also allows for the startup and matching funds associated with the Foundation to be used to implement projects. Expansion of this authorization will allow the Foundation to perform its mission as Congress intended.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that this body will move quickly on this legislation in order to improve the operation of the National Forest Foundation and its programs.

TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE/SERGEANT DONALD JENKINSON ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Det/Sgt. Donald Jenkinson who is retiring from the Michigan State Police after 25 years of service.

Det/Sgt. Jenkinson graduated from Waterford-Kettering High School in Drayton Plains, MI. On June 23, 1968 he enlisted in the Michigan State Police. Det/Sgt. Jenkinson was assigned as a trooper to Battle Creek, Jonesville, Bay City and Gladwin Posts. He was promoted to sergeant in March of 1980 and assigned to Bay City. In November of 1981, Donald became a detective/sergeant while still in Bay City. In December of 1989 Det/Sgt. Jenkinson transferred to Gladwin. He again was transferred back to Bay City in December of 1991 and retires June 30, 1993.

Det/Sgt. Jenkinson was awarded a professional excellence citation on January 23, 1990

for work on a forgery complaint. A subject had been passing bad checks worth more than \$200,000 during a 4-year period. The suspect was positively identified by fingerprints on checks.

Det/Sgt. Jenkinson has been married 28 years to this wife Tami. They have two sons, both police officers—Michael, a Trooper at Romeo Post, and Matthew, a Canton Twp. P.D. patrol officer and a daughter Mindy. Det/Sgt. Jenkinson's mother, Selma Jenkinson, lives in Gladwin and his father was the late Maurice Jenkinson.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Det/Sgt. Jenkinson for all of his hard work and service to the people of Michigan and I would like to wish him a very happy, restful and well-deserved retirement.

ANIMAL ENTERPRISE PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, last year the Congress passed the "Animal Enterprise Protection Act of 1992"—Public Law 102-346—in response to a growing national trend of violence perpetrated by animal rights extremists on the agricultural and scientific research communities. This law now provides an important Federal statute against these costly and destructive acts.

Unfortunately, a disturbing new trend has developed which the original bill did not thoroughly cover. Individuals have now become the targets of violent and life-threatening attacks by animal rights extremists. Individuals, family members, and personal property have been increasingly intimidated and victimized through the use of tactics typically associated with terrorist organizations. According to the September 1993, U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Report to Congress on the Extent and Effects of Domestic and International Terrorism on Animal Enterprises, "... the most disturbing pattern to emerge during the period in question was that individuals and their personal property were targeted with increasing frequency (p. 9)."

Evidence of this trend is clear: On April 29, 1993, in the State of Maryland the homes of five researchers were attacked by animal rights extremists. In my home State of Pennsylvania, Dr. Adrian Morrison researcher at the University of Pennsylvania, has been consistently terrorized through both physical and psychological intimidation. Our fears are further perpetuated by Animal Liberation Front statements such as: "I would be overjoyed when the first scientist is killed by a liberation activist," Vivien Smith, Animal Liberation Front, The Saturday Times Review, November 7, 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I find such attacks and statement not only unsettling but perverse enough to warrant legislative action. Therefore, today I am introducing legislation in response to this trend of personal victimization by animal rights extremists. My legislation amends the Animal Enterprise Protection Act of 1992, to include

person and personal property of those persons engaging in an animal enterprise. My bill is offered based on findings from the September 1993, U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of Agriculture Report to Congress on the Extent and Effects of Domestic and International Terrorism on Animal Enterprises, which documents this growing trend of personal victimization: "All of the extremist acts that have been directed against individual researchers have involved either threats against their person or family members or vandalism to their personal property or both."

My amendment is designed to protect individuals engaging in an animal enterprise, such as farmers and researchers, from senseless acts of violence. My amendment has already received enthusiastic support from professionals in these fields, and today I ask my colleagues for their support and cosponsorship of this legislation. For those of my colleagues who may have constituents in their districts employed in such industries as dairy, meat production, pet shops, textiles, medical research, pharmaceutical production, high-technology research and development, universities, health care, or countless other industries linked to an animal enterprise, I especially urge your consideration and support of this legislation.

BETTER CARE FOR VETERANS

HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that I believe will help create better health care for many of our veterans and do so in a cost effective manner.

Our VA medical centers are overwhelmed each year with cases of alcohol and drug dependencies and post-traumatic-stress disorder. Often the only way to treat these patients is to place them in a hospital bed or see them on an outpatient basis. However, these treatments are generally too much or too little. Hospitalization for these disorders is very costly, and outpatient treatment does not provide for adequate supervision. Furthermore, as most of these veterans are homeless or indigent, they are coming from environments which cannot support them after treatment. The rate of success of these treatments is low.

Successful treatment of these conditions requires that the patient learn to function within new living, social, and working environments. In recognition of this, 2 years ago the Department of Veterans Affairs started a pilot program of therapeutic residences combined with compensated work therapy. The program provides paid work, rehabilitative services, and transitional work as a step toward community employment of severely disabled veterans.

These pilot programs encourage veterans recovering from addictions and other disabilities to participate actively in their recovery while living in a supervised yet supportive environment and working at a compensated work therapy site. In group and individual counseling settings, staff help recovering veterans

work through self-defeating behaviors, learn or relearn social skills, and understand the medical and psychological implications of recovery. Successful program completion is measured by continued recovery and stable work experience leading to gainful private sector employment.

Important to the success of these programs is the ability to contract with non-Federal entities for work opportunities. Currently, DVA is limited in its ability to contract with large private companies for work projects, and cannot compete for private sector grants. My bill allows the Secretary to authorize the establishment, at any Veterans Health Administration facility, of a nonprofit corporation for the purposes of therapy.

Nonprofit corporation status will enhance the ability of compensated work therapy programs to bid for work and grants in the private sector. This ability allows for a greater diversity in the work patients can do, and introduces them into the private sector where they will work after completing the program. Meaningful and remunerative work is vital for the successful treatment of these veterans.

My bill also extends the therapeutic residency demonstration program from 1994 to 1997 and allows it to expand from 50 to 70 sites by 1997. The DVA may not spend more than \$500,000 a year on property costs to operate the program. After a program begins on a site, most of its costs are sustained through its receipts from work projects.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation that continues and expands a program which provides quality, cost-efficient care to veterans who need and deserve this help.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH NON-PROFIT CORPORATIONS.

(a) Chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1718 the following new section:

"§ 1718A. Nonprofit corporations

"(a) The Secretary may authorize the establishment at any Veterans Health Administration facility of a non-profit corporation (1) to arrange for therapeutic work for patients of such facility or patients of other such Department facilities pursuant to section 1718(b) of this title, and (2) to provide a flexible funding mechanism to achieve the purposes of section 1718 of this title.

"(b) The Secretary shall provide for the appointment of a board of directors for any corporation established under this section and shall determine the number of directors and the composition of the board of directors. The board of directors shall include—

"(1) the director of the facility and other officials or employees of the facility; and

"(2) members appointed from among individuals who are not officers or employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

"(c) Each such corporation shall have an executive director who shall be appointed by the board of directors with concurrence of the Under Secretary for Health of the Department. The executive director of a corporation shall be responsible for the operations of the corporation and shall have such specific duties and responsibilities as the board may prescribe.

"(d) A corporation established under this section may—

"(1) arrange with the Department of Veterans Affairs under section 1718(b)(2) of this title to provide for therapeutic work for patients;

"(2) accept gifts and grants from, and enter into contracts with, individuals and public private entities solely to carry out the purposes of this section; and

"(3) employ such employees as it considers necessary for such purposes and fix the compensation of such employees.

"(e)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any funds received by a corporation established under this section through arrangements authorized under subsection (d)(1) in excess of amounts reasonably required to carry out obligations of the corporation authorized under subsection (d)(3) shall be deposited in or credited to the Special Therapeutic and Rehabilitation Activities Fund established under section 1718(c) of this title.

"(2) The Secretary, in accordance with guidelines which the Secretary shall prescribe, may authorize a corporation established under this section to retain funds derived from arrangements authorized under subsection (d)(1).

"(3) Any funds received by a corporation established under this section through arrangements authorized under subsection (d)(2) may be transferred to the Special Therapeutics and Rehabilitation Activities Fund.

"(f) A corporation established under this section shall be established in accordance with the nonprofit corporation laws of the State in which the applicable medical facility is located and shall, to the extent not inconsistent with Federal law, be subject to the laws of such State.

"(g)(1)(A) The records of a corporation established under this section shall be available to the Secretary.

"(B) For the purposes of sections 4(a)(1) and 6(a)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, the programs and operations of such a corporation shall be considered to be programs and operations of the Department with respect to which the Inspector General of the Department has responsibilities under such Act.

"(2) Such a corporation shall be considered an agency for the purposes of section 716 of title 31 (relating to availability of information and inspection of records by the Comptroller General).

"(3) Each such corporation shall submit to the Secretary an annual report providing a detailed statement of its operations, activities, and accomplishments during that year. The corporation shall obtain a report of independent auditors concerning the receipts and expenditures of funds by the corporation during that year and shall include that report in the corporation's report to the Secretary for that year.

"(4) Each member of the board of directors of a corporation established under this section, each employee of such corporation, and each employee of the Department who is involved in the functions of the corporation during any year shall—

"(A) be subject to Federal laws and regulations applicable to Federal employees with respect to conflicts of interest in the performance of official functions; and

"(B) submit to the Secretary an annual statement signed by the director or employee certifying that the director or employee is aware of, and has complied with, such laws and regulations in the same manner as Federal employees are required to.

"(h) The Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives an annual report on the number and location of corporations established and the amount of the contributions made to each such corporation.

"(i) No corporation may be established under this section after September 30, 1999.

"(j) If by the end of the four-year period beginning on the date of the establishment of a corporation under this section the corporation is not recognized as an entity the income of which is exempt from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Secretary shall dissolve the corporation."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1718 the following new item:

"1718A. Nonprofit corporations."

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 7 of Public Law 102-54 (105 Stat. 269; 38 U.S.C. 618 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking out "1994" and inserting in lieu thereof "1997";

(2) in subsection (c)—
(A) by striking out "no more than 50"; and
(B) by striking out "of this subsection." and inserting in lieu thereof "of this subsection—

"(1) at no more than 55 sites during fiscal year 1994;

"(2) at no more than 60 sites during fiscal year 1995;

"(3) at no more than 65 sites during fiscal year 1996; and

"(4) at no more than 70 sites during fiscal year 1997."; and

(3) in subsection (k) by inserting after the second sentence the following: "During the period covering fiscal years 1994 through 1997, the Secretary shall manage the costs of acquisition, management, maintenance, and disposition of real property acquired for such program after October 1, 1994, in such manner as to assure that in any fiscal year the total amount of such expenditures do not exceed \$500,000."

THE UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER, SVOBODA, COMMEMORATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago today, on September 15, 1893, the first issue of Svoloda appeared and began its crusade to inform and excite people of Ukrainian heritage about the world and their homeland. One of the oldest ethnic newspapers in the United States and the largest continuously published Ukrainian-language daily newspaper in the world, Svoloda was also a catalyst for the creation of many organizations to meet the needs of Ukrainian-Americans. On behalf of the 2,500 Ukrainian-Americans living in Kansas, I would like to honor Svoloda on the 100th anniversary of this historic newspaper.

Throughout its history, Svoloda, meaning liberty, has served as an important channel to Americans for information regarding the long and valiant struggle of Ukrainians for independence. It was through Svoloda that United

States political leaders gained insight into the many struggles of the Ukrainian people: the Stalinist famine in Ukraine in the 1930's, the arrests of Ukrainian human rights activists in the 1970's and 1980's, and the final struggle for Ukraine's independence in 1990 and 1991.

In addition, Svoloda has provided thousands of Ukrainian immigrants a valuable source of news on the United States and the world in their native language. In doing so, the newspaper helped to create organizations which have provided for the educational, social, and cultural needs of the Ukrainian-American community.

As the newspaper's first editor-in-chief, Mr. Dragan, wrote decades after the first issue, Svoloda is "a crusading newspaper." Today, as all the Republics of the former Soviet Union share in Ukraine's continuing crusade for democracy and free market economics, Svoloda is a symbol of the importance of knowledge and information in bringing about democratic ideals. Furthermore, Svoloda is a constant reminder of what American ethnic groups can do to affect change in their homelands as well as within the United States. I commend all Ukrainian-Americans, particularly members of the Ukrainian National Association, on 100 years of service to the United States and the Ukraine through the newspaper of liberty, Svoloda.

OPAL CREEK FOREST PRESERVE ACT OF 1993

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish the Opal Creek Forest Preserve in the Detroit Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest, OR.

Mr. Speaker, Opal Creek is, plain and simple, among the crown jewels of Northwest old-growth forests. Old-growth forests are unique ecosystems serving as critical wildlife habitat for hundreds of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, plants, and fungi. Old-growth forests provide clean and plentiful water. This is the water which supports the streams where wild runs of salmon and other anadromous and resident cold water fish are wholly dependent on high-quantity and high-quality water for migration, spawning, and rearing.

Old-growth forests also provide unique and outstanding opportunities for educational study, scientific research, and recreation. The establishment of an old-growth preserve at Opal Creek will contribute significantly to the quality of life for the residents of Oregon and my great State's many visitors.

The area containing what is known as the Opal Creek Forest is one of the largest remaining intact low-elevation old-growth forest ecosystems in the Western Oregon Cascades. Opal Creek Forest contains outstanding geological and botanical features, including trees up to 1,000 years of age, and is significant to the aboriginal and early mining history of Oregon. The Opal Creek Forest area includes four lakes, 45 miles of free-flowing streams, 50 waterfalls, and according to the most recent figures, provides recreational opportunities for more than 12,000 visitors annually.

Opal Creek Forest's recreational use is increasing at a rate in excess of 50 percent per year.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, Opal Creek Forest continues to be threatened by additional logging, which will cause irreparable harm to the outstanding ecological, scientific, educational, and recreational values of the area. For too long, this area has been left in limbo, with the continual threat of logging hanging like a storm cloud on the horizon of this gift of nature. Planning for educational and recreational use of the area does not go forward as long as timber harvests remain a possibility.

The battle over Opal Creek has divided the community: it is time to end this war. Environmentalists want Opal Creek preserved. Many in the timber industry recognize that if the Forest Service offered a sale of Opal Creek Forest timber, it would be challenged immediately in court, and never be consummated. I have taken great pains to work with representatives from the environmental community, members of the timber community, as well as a mining interest whose operations within the preserve area are approved. This legislation makes certain the interests of all are protected, and I would like to emphasize that the mining operation provides 80 quality jobs for the people in the region. My office has spent considerable energy ensuring that this venture will go forward in a manner consistent with this legislation's primary objective.

In this legislation I have tried to address all facets of Opal Creek, in order to ensure a pristine area safe in perpetuity. The area will be protected so that the residents of Oregon's Fifth District, Oregon, and the rest of the Nation will have an opportunity to learn about, and experience first-hand, the ecological significance of virgin, coniferous forests. In short, Mr. Speaker, this legislation represents a balanced approach to ensure that a unique, pristine area is forever protected from logging activity.

Mr. Speaker, I am including with these remarks a summary of the Opal Creek Forest Preservation Act of 1993. And, finally, I urge the expeditious consideration of this important measure.

Subject: Section by section summary of draft bill: Opal Creek Forest Reserve Act of 1993.

Section 1 is a short title section.

Section 2 sets out several findings of Congress regarding the value of the old-growth forests that are addressed in the bill, including that the establishment of a forest preserve to protect areas of old-growth forests can contribute significantly to the quality of life for the residents of the State of Oregon through recreation, education, and a protected water supply; and that the Opal Creek forest is one of the largest remaining intact low-elevation old-growth forest ecosystems in the Western Oregon Cascades with trees up to 1,000 years of age.

Section 3 establishes the Opal Creek Forest Preserve for the purpose of developing and maintaining the research, educational, and recreational values of the preserve. The Preserve is to consist of the federal lands located in the Detroit Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest, Oregon, depicted on a map, and whatever additions to the Preserve may be added under section 5 of the Act.

Section 4 contains the management directives for the Preserve. Subsection (a) directs the Secretary of Agriculture in consultation with the nonprofit organization known as the Friends of Opal Creek (used throughout to also include its successors in interest) to develop a cooperative management plan for the Preserve that is consistent with the standards and guidelines of subsections (b) and (c).

Subsection (b) contains certain management standards as follows:

Paragraph (1) requires the Secretary to prohibit timber harvesting in the Preserve, except that which is determined by the Secretary to be necessary for subsistence use for "firewood and other purposes in research and educational facilities located within the Preserve or is conducted pursuant to a special use permit issued by the Secretary."

The Secretary also is specifically instructed to terminate further planning regarding the Cedar and Elkhorn Creek timber sales.

Paragraph (2) directs the Secretary to permit nonmotorized recreation in the area that does not conflict with or adversely affect the old-growth forest ecosystem or research or educational activities in the Preserve.

Paragraph (3) states that, except as authorized in paragraph (5), the Secretary is to prohibit the construction of new roads in the area.

Under paragraph (4), existing special use permits regarding the Preserve are allowed to continue in accordance with the permit terms, except that the Secretary is to convert the applicable parts of the plan of operation of the Shiny Rock Mining Company to special use permits for use by the Friends of Opal Creek. In addition, the Secretary may issue new special use permits to the Friends of Opal Creek for activities consistent with the management plan, and the Secretary may issue new use permits in connection with exploration, mining, and mining-related activities in the Bornite Project Area.

Paragraph (5) states that roads, structures, and utilities are to be allowed inside the Preserve to serve activities conducted on land outside the Preserve pursuant to special use permits issued before enactment or pursuant to the exceptions stated in paragraph (4).

Subsection (c) sets out guidelines by which the Secretary shall manage the Preserve, including that the Secretary shall: (1) promote nondestructive research in the Preserve regarding old-growth forests; (2) conduct educational programs in the Preserve regarding old-growth forests; and (3) preserve historic assets in the Preserve.

Subsection (d) withdraws lands in the Preserve from disposition under the public land laws, from location, entry, and patent under the federal mining laws, and from the operation of the federal mining and geothermal leasing laws. Subsection (d) further provides that any other federal lands added to the Preserves, including lands in the Bornite Project Area are to be withdrawn once added.

Subsection (e) authorizes the Secretary to "support" the management by a nonprofit organization of a private inholding in the special management area that is held by the organization if the organization agrees to manage the inholding in compliance with the standards and guidelines of section 4.

Section 5 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct an inventory of non-federal lands and interests in the lands, including mineral estates in the Preserve. Based on the inventory, the Secretary is directed to pursue a land consolidation program to ac-

quire lands and interests in lands suitable for inclusion in the Preserve, other than by condemnation. The Secretary is specifically directed to attempt to purchase at fair market value certain specified parcels. The Secretary also is to submit an annual report on the status of the land consolidation program to the appropriate Committees of Congress, and is specifically to report on the practicality of acquiring for the Preserve the 640 acres in the Cedar Creek area owned by Rosboro Lumber Company.

Subsection (e) of section 5 directs that certain lands in the Bornite Project Area are to be added to the Preserve if either of two events occurs: (1) the determination by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management that mining claims on the lands are no longer valid; or the completion of all mining and reclamation activities, including the release of reclamation bonds on mining claims on the lands. In the meantime, mining claims on lands located in the Bornite Project Area may be patented for mining purposes only, and the lands are to be "re-conveyed" to the Federal Government or, at the option of the patentee, to be conveyed to the Friends of Opal Creek.

Subsection (f) provides that existing access roads leading to inholdings in the Preserve that are in use on the date of enactment shall be allowed to continue and may be maintained in substantially the same condition as the roads were in on that date, but shall not be enhanced or subject materially intensified use except to serve the Bornite Project Area in accordance with special use permits.

Section 6 provides that nothing in the Act shall affect the operation of any timber sale contract entered into, or interfere with any activity for which an unrevoked special use permit has been issued before enactment when such activities are conducted in accordance with the terms of the contract or permit. Lastly, nothing in the Act shall interfere with any activity for which a special use permit is issued under section 4(b)(4) pursuant to an environmental assessment or final environmental impact statement and record of decision that was issued before such date.

JOBLESS RECOVERY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention to the House an article by Mr. Hobart Rowen which was published September 2, 1993, in the Washington Post.

Mr. Rowen has correctly identified a key flaw in the Clinton administration's economic policy—the over-reliance on low interest rates to create new jobs. The Bush administration's economic advisers, much as Clinton's, were preoccupied with lower interest and in doing so let the economy languish.

We have had a lesson in how to create jobs and increase the standards of living for working Americans from the Reagan administration and that is through savings and investment incentives given to individuals and businesses through lower taxes. Reagan's program of letting people keep more of what they earn produced the longest peacetime economic expansion in American history.

Congress must begin to recognize that the only successful way to create jobs in through such incentives.

[From the Washington Post, Sept., 1993]

JOBLESS RECOVERY

(By Hobart Rowen)

It's been an article of faith in the Clinton administration that the spectacular drop in long-term interest rates to record lows has a two-fold meaning.

First, it says, the slide in interest rates symbolizes a vote of approval by financial markets for Clinton's big budget-deficit program passed by Congress. Lower long-term rates show that the markets no longer fear a serious inflation, because the budget deficit in fact will come down as projected.

Second, their expectation is that low interest rates will galvanize economic activity, regenerating economic growth. Having failed to get the direct stimulus to the economy that he had hoped for—through public works and an investment tax credit for business—the president is counting on the oomph that low interest rates are supposed to supply.

As reported in this column previously, the Clinton team at first forecast a \$100 billion thrust for the economy in 1994 just from the stimulative effect of cheaper interest rates. But lately, that has been whittled down to a wished-for \$50 billion in 1994. Or, more modestly, the \$100 billion boost to gross domestic product is now said to be the administration's guess over two to 2½ years.

But this analysis is flawed. True enough, the financial markets reacted favorably to Clinton's deficit-reduction proposals. And well they should, because more real deficit cuts are scheduled by the legislation that passed than anyone had expected.

The mission element in the Clinton approach is that low interest rates also reflect financial markets' correct judgment that the economy is very weak. That's why they don't worry about inflation. The GDP is only barely creeping ahead. There was some evidence of strength in the auto industry early in the year, but that has tapered off. New orders for durable goods are down.

A revision on Tuesday of GDP figures for 1992, showing the economy grew slightly faster than previously reported, only makes job growth now look even weaker.

In general, the United States is continuing to have a "jobless" recovery, in which large manufacturers are learning how to do business with as few regular, full-time employees as possible. Consumers are well aware of this trend. And where, in ordinary circumstances, low interest rates might tempt them to buy that new car, new house, or new refrigerator, too many of them—worrying about their jobs—are choosing not to do so.

The best evidence that low interest rates are not having the broad impact the Clinton administration had been hoping for is in the new housing market. True, owners of existing homes have been flocking to their banks to refinance their mortgages, taking advantage of the cheapest mortgage rates in more than 20 years.

The average for a 30-year, fixed-rate mortgage in July plunged to 7.21 percent from 7.42 percent in June, the lowest since the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. began to keep such records in 1971. For adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs) that fluctuate with market interest rates, the figures are even lower.

Monthly reductions in mortgage payments should allow home owners to boost their expenditures for other things. But given the general uncertainty about jobs and the economy, it is also probable that many will sock their extra money into savings.

But to the disappointment of the industry and the government, sales of new homes declined sharply in July despite the lower mortgage rates available on new homes as well as on refinancing of existing homes.

This is a definite indication that many consumers, looking at the overall economy, and the persistent reports of job losses in almost every industry, are not rushing out to make a commitment for a new house.

The public also knows well—although the exact plan has not been revealed by the Clinton administration—that the new health care program soon to be sent to Congress could either impose new taxes, this time on middle-income families as well as the rich, or raise their actual costs or premiums for health care. Either way, it looks like a further diminution of the typical family's cash flow.

Another factor in the persistently soft economy is the difficulty encountered by small businesses in trying to borrow money from the banks. As far back as the post-election economic summit in Little Rock last year, Clinton pledged to get bank examiners to loosen up their tight rein on the banks' ability to lend.

And the administration, through the Comptroller of the Currency and helped by the Federal Reserve Board, has tried to make good on that pledge, but without much success.

"Ten years ago, if the bank knew you, you could say what you needed to borrow. If you were a problem [company], the bank wouldn't lend. Today, you have to jump through hoops to get the smallest kind of loan, no matter how well they know you," said a small businessman.

Just how Clinton can get the economy moving up is hard to visualize. More than low interest rates are needed for a jump start. Consumers desperately need a boost to confidence. And businesses must not be only willing to borrow, but able to do so.

SALUTE TO DAVID J. AUGER AND JAMES R. GARY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the outstanding work done by the American Cancer Society in cancer prevention and research. Today, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the work of the San Fernando Valley unit of the society, and to salute its 1993 honorees—David J. Auger and the late James R. Gary.

Both of these men will be honored at the annual Valley Barons Ball this weekend, a prestigious fundraising event that helps the American Cancer Society continue its vital work in the valley.

David Auger has been the publisher of the Daily News of Los Angeles since 1989, and has led the newspaper to record circulation levels despite Southern California's economic difficulties. The newspaper also has earned a growing reputation for journalistic excellence, such as its outstanding coverage of the Los Angeles riots.

But Mr. Auger has also found the time to contribute to the valley in a more personal ways. He serves as vice chairman of the ex-

ecutive committee and board of directors of the Valley Industry and Commerce Association, is a member of the executive boards of the Boy Scouts and Valley Presbyterian Hospital, and vice president of the Pacific Lodge Boys' Home.

The second honoree, Jim Gary, was a personal friend of mine whose death last year was a huge loss to the valley. A successful realtor, Jim was extremely active in charitable and community activities. He was active in the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association and the March of Dimes, as well as a wide variety of business and community organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the American Cancer Society's San Fernando Valley unit, David Auger and Jim Gary for their outstanding work on behalf of the people of the valley.

CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION OF AMERICA HONORED

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Whiting Friendship Fraternity Lodge 805, Croatian Fraternal Union of America, on the joyous occasion of its 50-year membership banquet.

This year, the Croatian Fraternal Union will hold this event at St. John the Baptist Catholic Church in Whiting, IN. Traditionally, the anniversary ceremony includes a recognition of those members who have achieved 50 years of membership. Honorees who have pledged their allegiance will be honored with golden member status on Friday, September 17, 1993, include Lucille Campbell, Ann Fuller, Dorothy Kasper, and Catherine Wining. The 120-member lodge boasts 35 members with membership of 50 years or more. Sister Barbara Benich, an active member, has been with the Croatian Fraternal Union for 69 years. I am proud to commend lodge president Ann M. Kaminsky, vice president George Vrbancic, secretary Carole Mareta, and treasurer Ed Kosak. I would also like to commend every member of the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge 805 for the allegiance and enthusiasm they have displayed toward their ethnicity.

The Croatian Fraternal Union is a beneficial organization whose objective is to unite Croats, other Slavs, and their descendants and relatives to promote and preserve national, social, intellectual, and moral sentiments among its members. The Croatian Fraternal Union also strives to promote and preserve the Croatian culture and identity outside of the lodge. The charitable financial contribution Lodge 805 made to the Croatian Humanitarian Aid Fund is a fine example of their genuine benevolence.

It is my hope that this year will bring renewed prosperity for all members of the Croatian community and their families. May this 50-year membership banquet prove to be a most joyous occasion.

TRIBUTE TO JOSE LAMAS

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Majority Leader, Dear Colleagues on both sides of the aisle, as you know, our inner cities have become virtual battlegrounds, where too many innocent people, especially children, are murdered every hour, in a senseless war for the control of the all too profitable drug turf, or in other, equally senseless acts of violence.

In the midst of this mayhem, it is disheartening to sit down with your family to watch some television, and be bombarded with images of violence which would be considered improper even in the context of a war documentary, and sex scenes which at a minimum, do not belong in the public airways during normal viewing hours.

Mr. Speaker, much has been said about this matter, yet, sex and violence continue to stream out of our television sets, virtually unabated, while our children continue to suffer from exposure to real life violence, and the ravages of a sexually confused society.

Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, not everyone is sitting idly by, watching in despair as our youth is destroyed. In Chicago, Mr. Speaker, we are very fortunate to have someone who is, perhaps, the best general manager in Hispanic television in the country, Mr. Jose Francisco Lamas, of WSNS-TV, Channel 44, the Chicago affiliate for the Telemundo network.

This brave man, Mr. Speaker, is a family man, a proud Hispanic, a man devoted to the betterment of our city through the involvement in, and the support of his television station for all community activities and initiatives of importance, particularly in the areas of youth and education.

Jose Lamas, after watching far too many of our young people sacrificed in the altar of senseless violence, far too much of our future squandered in the hopelessness of drugs, school failures, and teen pregnancy, decided, Mr. Speaker, to take action, he decided to make yet another contribution to our community. Per his instructions, the station's master control operators black out all scenes of grotesque violence or overt sexual acts and nudity that are offensive in nature for family viewing.

From sign-on to 11 p.m., objectionable scenes are covered with a slide that reads, in Spanish, images not adequate for family viewing.

Mr. Speaker, we all know there are, indeed, very serious issues of freedom of expression, and artistic freedom, which, of course, we all respect, and rightly so.

There are, however, Mr. Speaker, considerations of a higher moral order, for my community, and indeed, for the Nation, such as consideration of the right of our families to raise our children the way we see fit, consideration for the right of our families to a peaceful environment in the privacy of their own homes, consideration for the right of our youth to life, freedom from fear, and the right to a wholesome, healthy society in which to grow and develop.

Through his actions, Mr. Lamas has, I believe, called our collective attention to this recurrent problem of excessive sex and violence on television during regular family watching hours. While his initiative cannot be construed as the final, permanent solution of this problem, his valiant, courageous stand deserves our full recognition and support.

I encourage all of my distinguished colleagues to share this experience with their local television stations in the hope that, at least, the public may conduct a more informed, intelligent debate on the subject. For I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is only through informed, active, and direct citizen involvement that this problem will be solved.

GREAT AMERICAN BEER WEEK

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, on October 8-9, 1993, over 200 of the Nation's brewers will attend the 12th annual Great American Beer Festival in Denver, Co.

In recognition of the economic, environmental, and philanthropic contributions to American society by U.S. brewers, I today am introducing a joint resolution designating October 3-10, 1993, as Great American Beer Week.

The U.S. brewing industry has been a part of an American tradition dating back to the pilgrims. Brewers provide jobs for millions of American men and women and have a presence in every State of the union. Specifically, malt beverages provide for over 2.7 million jobs in the manufacturing, retailing, agricultural, packaging, distribution, trucking/rail, and other industrial sectors. The U.S. brewing industry contributes over \$14.0 billion in Federal, State, and local taxes. The industry is a significant force in the American economy, not only in taxes and other related revenue, but as a major exporter in the world marketplace.

Not only is the beer industry a valuable economic force, it is also a philanthropic one, as evidenced by the brewers' response to the "Flood of 1993" in the Midwest. Within the past few weeks, the top five brewers, their distributors, and other related businesses came together to donate over 3 million quarts of drinking water to families in the flooded Mississippi River region. This is just one example of the industry's willingness to provide emergency relief in times of crisis.

Understanding the need to safeguard the environment, the beer industry has committed itself to protecting the Nation's natural resources and environment through waste reduction, recycling, and other conservation programs. The brewers of America have, for decades, made the reduction of solid waste and improvement of the environment corporate priorities. They have proud records of national leadership, through innovations like the recyclable aluminum beverage can and accomplishments in the area of environmental stewardship.

The beer industry has also played a significant role in the fight against alcohol abuse,

underage drinking, and drunk driving through education and research efforts, spending tens of millions each year on related educational and prevention programs.

Today, beer is the beverage of choice for over 80 million responsible adults during sporting and social events, including national holidays.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important recognition of America's brewers.

CONGRATULATING FRIENDSHIP VILLAGE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise Friendship Village of Schaumburg, a retirement community in my district which has won reaccreditation from the Continuing Care Accreditation Commission. This commission is comprised of 16 members who represent both the continuing care industry and consumers, who conduct an intensive study of each facility. This study ensures that the institution is living up not only to the commission's standards, but also to its own stated mission and goals.

Among many criteria, the board ensures that any institution seeking accreditation has a responsible and responsive governing board, deals fairly and openly with residents and applicants, makes financial information available, and maintains its facility in keeping with legal, health, and safety requirements. This evaluation involves a rigorous onsite inspection, as well as an analysis of operations by the national board.

I am proud to say that Friendship Village has proved itself to be outstanding in these areas, and has been selected as the first facility in Illinois to receive accreditation. This award is symbolic not only of the diligence shown by the village in meeting the commission's exacting standards throughout the evaluation process, but also for the hard work and dedication displayed every day in caring for residents. I am proud to say that Friendship Village is providing the kind of service that all our seniors deserve, and I hope it will serve as a model for other continuing care institutions around the country.

Friendship Village is a pillar of the Schaumburg community and of my congressional district, and I know my colleagues will join me in offering sincere congratulations to the staff, residents, and all those associated with this fine retirement community.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF SVOBODA NEWSPAPER

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, September 15, 1993, marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper Svoboda.

Since 1893, *Svoboda*, published by the Ukrainian National Association here in the United States, has worked to inform Americans and, indeed, the entire world about Ukraine and its long struggle for independence. Through those many years, *Svoboda* has in fact played a crucial role in placing before the American people and the United States Government the facts about developments in Ukraine, in particular concerning the 1932-33 artificial famine in Ukraine and the persecution of Ukrainian activists for independence and human rights by the Communist regime of the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the publishers of *Svoboda* on the centennial of their newspaper's foundation and call my colleagues' attention to this anniversary. I also want to note with appreciation the work done by *Svoboda* and the Ukrainian National Association in bringing to life the idea of an independent Ukraine. As we all know, on August 24 of this year, Ukraine celebrated the second anniversary of its new independence.

Mr. Speaker, again, I offer my congratulations to the Ukrainian National Association and its newspaper *Svoboda* for 100 years of dedication to the independence of Ukraine, a dedication that has at long last been rewarded.

1993 MINORITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT WEEK

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to raise my voice in recognition and celebration of the 1993 Minority Enterprise Development Week.

This important observance will occur during the week of September 19-25. Several special events have been planned as a coordinated effort to salute the numerous accomplishments of minority-owned businesses.

Minority business enterprises represent 9 percent of all U.S. companies. They do business in every sector and industry of our economy, manufacturing important products, providing vital services—and creating badly-needed jobs.

In addition to the many obstacles and challenges that all businesses encounter, minority-owned business too often face prejudice and rejection. This discrimination makes it more difficult to obtain capital, to win contracts, to network, and to succeed.

It is a special tribute to minority business enterprises, therefore, that so many have been able to overcome these barriers and achieve success.

Unfortunately, too many barriers still remain. Studies have concluded that the low business formation rate and the higher than normal business failure rates experienced by minorities were the direct result of under-exposure to business knowledge, restricted access to markets, and lack of management and capital.

This reality is one reason why I have strongly supported Federal funding, through the U.S. Department of Commerce, for minority business development centers across the country.

MBDC's address the special problems experienced by minority-owned firms to ensure full participation in our free enterprise system. The centers provide one-on-one client-specific business development services, market research, market promotion, and other activities which identify and lead to public and private sector resource opportunities.

MBDC's assisted 18,213 clients nationally in 1992, an increase of 9.7 percent over 1991. These clients were 52 percent African-American, 25 percent Hispanic, and 25 percent women. For each Federal dollar invested in MBDC's, \$64.72 was obtained through procurement and financing.

The MBDC in Rochester, one of 97 such federally funded centers, provided 2,229 hours of management and technical assistance to minority-owned firms during 1992. This assistance enabled 103 minority business enterprises to obtain over \$1,097,400 in loans and bonding assistance and \$35,000,000 in contracts.

MBDC's across New York State assisted in the formation of 162 new businesses employing 597 employees. These are specific results of which we can be proud.

The experience and leadership of minority business enterprises are helping us move down the road to full equality. They are building successful businesses and creating the jobs that strengthen our communities.

MED Week of 1993 is an appropriate time to express our gratitude to minority business enterprises for the important role they play in our communities. It is also a proper time to recommit ourselves to building an economy and a society where all businesses are able to enjoy equal opportunity and compete fairly.

Mr. Speaker, I salute these minority enterprises and their many contributions to my district and to our entire Nation. America could not prosper without the significant contributions of bright, talented, and capable minority business owners.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1993—OBSERVANCE OF CHILDREN IN SERVITUDE DAY

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues and all Americans to the observance of Children in Servitude Day this Saturday, September 18.

Child labor is a serious, alarming problem that is getting worse in many parts of the world, with as many as 25 percent of all children between the ages of 10 and 14 in some regions estimated to be working rather than going to school. Many of the defense children are employed illegally and in dangerous conditions that maim and kill them.

An especially egregious form of commercial exploitation of children is bonded labor. It is estimated there are 10 million children just in India alone working as bonded laborers. De facto they work in slavery in stone quarries, carpet factories, glassworks, and many other types of sweatshops. The International Labor Organization estimated in 1991 that half of the

50,000 children working as bonded laborers in the carpet weaving industry died before reaching 12-years of age due to malnutrition and disease.

But there is a growing tide of resistance to this moral and economic outrage. Using many of the same tactics of the civil rights movement in America in the 1950's and 1960's, there is a spreading broad-based movement in south Asia and elsewhere to eradicate bonded child labor. Peaceful marches of hundreds of thousands of bonded child laborers are descending upon New Delhi and other national capitals to demand action.

At the village level, raids are being conducted to free and rescue bonded children from the tiny compounds where they must live and work. After being trained, some of the rescued children are returning to their home village in India, for example, to stage sit-ins at water wells, where untouchables are forbidden to drink, demonstrating for the release of other children and painting walls with slogans such as "Bonded labor is a crime! We want freedom".

The struggle for the eradication of bonded child labor began in India in 1980. Since then similar efforts have sprung to life in other countries of south Asia. In 1989, these different national efforts coalesced across national borders and nongovernmental organizations in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka formed together the South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude (SACCS).

One of the organizing tools that SACCS is using to press for the freedom of millions of bonded child laborers is global observance of Children in Servitude Day. There will be events held in different parts of our country to demonstrate support for the work of SACCS and others who are taking a stand for millions of children who are powerless to end their own bondage and suffering.

But there are additional, more concrete ways in which Americans inside and outside the Congress can take action to end this form of human slavery. Specifically, the Congress can enact the Child Labor Deterrence Act of 1993 (S. 613 and H.R. 1397) which Senator HARKIN and I have introduced in the Senate and the House. This legislation directs the U.S. Secretary of Labor to compile and maintain a list of foreign industries and their respective host countries that use children under 15 (including bonded child laborers) in the manufacture or mining of products for export. Such products would be prohibited from entry into the U.S. market unless U.S. importers certify that they have taken reasonable steps to ensure that the products they are importing from a listed foreign country are not made by children under 15. Importers would be subject to civil and criminal penalties for supplying these contraband goods to unwitting American consumers.

For years, U.S. trade law has prohibited the importation of endangered plants, animals, and counterfeit goods into the American marketplace. Surely, we can enact reasonable legislation that prohibits importing hand-knotted rugs and other products made by bonded child laborers.

I commend to the reading of my colleagues the following articles detailing the scope of this

immense human tragedy and the corresponding outcry being heard here and in many other countries.

[From the Economic Times, New Delhi, Dec. 25, 1992]

STEPS TAKEN TO END CHILD LABOUR IN CARPET INDUSTRY (By Sunil Raman)

A small but significant step towards ending child labour in the carpet industry has been taken by some manufacturers and exporters in cooperation with foreign importers.

At a meeting here on Monday, it was decided to discuss the modalities for forming a working group to implement the labelling system for carpets not woven by children. The meeting was attended by the Association of Carpet Manufacturers' Without Child Labour, a 50-member body, Obeete, a major exporting firm, Indo-German Export Promotion Programme and South Asian Coordination Against Child Servitude.

Earlier, a draft proposal for the labelling system had been accepted at a meeting of these four organisations on December 3, which was also attended by representatives of the U.S. and German embassies.

According to the proposal, once a manufacturer or an exporter joins the scheme, he would be required to submit "a detailed and complete list" of his manufacturing units including the contractors or loom owners with whom he has business relations. The inspection would be carried out by trained inspectors appointed by independent regional or local NGOs who have no stakes in the carpet trade.

A detailed inspection would then be carried out. A label with a graphic symbol and code numbers giving the name of the actual exporter, the loom owner, the individual loom (every loom is to be marked by a small tamper-proof number plate), and the specific carpet would be affixed on such carpets.

The right to use the label would be provided only to individual manufacturers/exporters, not to groups or association of entrepreneurs. Moreover, the right would be on an annual basis, renewable after regular inspections.

There is a proposal to register the label in Germany as well. It is reported that the U.S. embassy here has responded favorably to such a mechanism.

This development comes in the wake of a bill introduced in the U.S. Senate in August this year by Mr. Tom Harkin, to prohibit "the import of any product, made whole or in part, by children under the age of 15, who are employed in industry or mining."

The purpose of the Child Labour Deterrence Act of 1992 "is to curtail the employment of children under the age of 15 in the production of goods for export by: Eliminating the role of the United States in providing a market for foreign products made by under-age children; and encouraging other nations to join in a ban on a trade in such products."

The bill directs the U.S. secretary of labour to "compile and maintain a list of foreign industries and their respective host countries that use child labour in the production of exports. Once a foreign industry and its host country has been identified as utilising child labour, the secretary of the treasury is directed to prohibit the entry of any manufactured article from that foreign industry."

The bill is slated to be re-introduced in January and sources said the new U.S. administration would seriously consider the issue.

While India's exports of carpets to Germany showed a sharp fall because of the success of the campaign against using child labour, those to the United States increased from 15 to 40 percent.

The Indian carpet industry would be jeopardized if the U.S. Congress approves the bill. However, the development of an independent inspection and monitoring system would go a long way in helping the industry from facing any ban. The proposed labelling system is expected to come into force by March next and could become a precedent for other industries employing child labour.

[From the London Guardian, September 17, 1992]

INDIAN CHILDREN FREED FROM CARPET SLAVERY

Social campaigners are calling for protests and a western boycott of hand-knotted rugs until the evil of bonded labour is eradicated, reports Derek Brown as he talks to rescued children in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

We moved into Tilthi village in a straggly column, striding swiftly down a muddy lane. Surprise was essential. Our guides led the way, quickening their pace as they approached the target: a ramshackle brick hut beyond a monsoon-sodden field. We broke into a run, brushing through the head-high sugar cane, and suddenly, we came on our quarry: three blank-eyed, bewildered little boys, scattering into the fields.

Our leader, Kailash Satyarthi, yelled to them to stop and not to be afraid. Slowly, helplessly, they trudged back with us to the brick hut. Others were flushed from the fields and outbuildings. Soon, 13 boys stood before us, barefoot and dressed only in ragged shorts or underpants.

The oldest looked aged about 15: the youngest, maybe seven or eight. They were, until Tuesday afternoon, all slaves.

Modern India uses a more anodyne phrase—bonded labour. Here in Mirzapur it mostly means small boys sold by poor and ignorant parents into a hellish existence of carpet weaving, pain and degradation.

Uday, the smallest of the children rescued, looked aged about eight. He said he was 12, but clearly did not know.

The diminutive Uday was sold by his father to a middleman about three years ago. Through an interpreter, he described his life since then:

"We worked every day. We had to work all day on the carpets and if we were slow we were not allowed to sleep at night. Whenever there was any fault, we were beaten."

When the boys cut themselves on the yarn, the loom owner had a special treatment. He scraped the heads from matchsticks, put the powder on the cuts, and set fire to it. This cauterised the wound and allowed the injured boy to go back to work immediately, without any risk of bloodying the carpet.

Uday said the boys were fed twice daily, always on rice and dal (lentils). He clenched his hand three times, to show how much dal was put into the pot for each meal. "That was for 20 boys," he added.

Bhagirath, who thought he was aged eight or nine, said he had been in Tilthi for four years. What was the worst thing there? "The beating", he said tonelessly. Did he ever have time to play? "No." Was he paid any money? "No." Had he ever been to school? "No."

The testimony of these boys was shocking enough. Harder to bear, though, was the deadness of their voices and the emptiness of their eyes. Not once, during what was probably the most dramatic couple of hours of

their lives, did any of them show a morsel of fear, relief or excitement.

Social activists like Mr. Satyarthi say there are 55 million bonded labourers in India today—10 million of them children. In the carpet weaving belt of eastern Uttar Pradesh state, around Mirzapur, there are 300,000 child weavers, an estimated 70 percent of whom are slaves.

For more than 10 years, organisations like Mr. Satyarthi's South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude (Saacs) have campaigned against this evil. In recent months they have freed more than 5,000 children in raids like the one at Tilthi.

But until now the campaign has been depressingly ineffective, like the law itself which bans children working in hazardous occupations and specifically outlaws bonded labour. Unfortunately, too often such laws become money-making opportunities for police, labour inspectors and others who are willing, for a fee, to ignore what is around them.

The carpet trade is worth £180 million a year in foreign exchange earnings for India alone. That is a powerful incentive to unscrupulous manufacturers and traders. But it is also, potentially, an opportunity for the social activists finally to strike a telling blow for the 300,000 woefully exploited children of Mirzapur.

After months of frustrating negotiation with manufacturers, the Saacs group is about to go on the offensive. Tomorrow will be marked by demonstrations and calls for urgent action to protect the children of the sub-continent. Pakistan has an estimated 500,000 child workers in the carpet industry; India and Nepal have 300,000 each.

More importantly, Saacs is about to launch a formal appeal to consumers in the west and elsewhere to boycott hand-knotted carpets from the region, unless they are guaranteed free of child labour.

That pressure has already paid off in India, by splitting the manufacturers. The main body, the All India Carpet Manufacturers' Association has long promised action to eradicate, or at least limit, child labour, but little has been done. Now some 30 manufacturers have formed a breakaway group which is co-operating with Saacs on a labelling scheme which will allow carpets to be identified by western importers and consumers as free from child labour.

"The idea is to make people in the west aware that they are not only consumers and importers, but also human beings," Mr. Satyarthi says. "The carpets they buy should not contain the blood and flesh of poor children."

Such emotional language is deplored, of course, by the carpet industry here. Their standard defence of child labour is that it brings a little extra money to desperately poor families.

Mr. Satyarthi dismisses that argument as "an absolute myth". These bonded children get no money. If they were not used, the manufacturers would be obliged to hire adults who are easier to organize and unionize and who would demand fair wages and better conditions.

Mr. Satyarthi concedes that for a small minority of child weavers, who live and work with their families, an outright ban might be unjust. "Such children could go to school and work on the loom afterwards. They could play and laugh and learn an art at the same time. That is all right. But we are talking of only 10 per cent of child labour," he says.

He is scathing of the other standard defence of the system: that children are better weavers than adults.

"They say the children are better because they have small soft fingers. But we have dozens of examples of weaving competitions and not a single one was won by a child. The best weavers are adults, especially on the most complicated carpets, which have up to 400 knots per square inch. That kind of work needs very high levels of patience and concentration, which these children simply don't have."

In the west, or for that matter in Delhi there is an agreeable academic distance to debates about the function of child labour in developing countries; a reasonable balanced approach in which "reality" is weighed against desirability, and dispassionate observers may sigh and wish for better times.

In the mud of Tilthi, under the expressionless gaze of 13 ragged, illiterate, dehumanized boys, the carefully measured arguments are disgusting. Reality is here, not in academic debate. Reality is the sight of little boys who are slaves.

[The Financial Times, Dec. 19, 1992]

THE CHILD VICTIMS OF INDIA'S SLAVE TRADE

The dusty care-worn villages wait expectantly. They have travelled to Mirzapur, the sprawling north Indian city which is the centre of the country's carpet industry, hoping for a miracle. The man they have come so far to see smiles reassuringly and says: "We'll get your children back." He picks up the telephone and so begins a desperate effort to rescue the men's sons from illegal bonded labour.

The villagers have travelled by bus for days from their poverty-stricken farms. All are illiterate Untouchables, members of India's lowest caste and an easy target for exploitation. To ease their lives of abject poverty, they have sold their sons to carpet loom owners in return for Rs500 each and promises of well-paid work for the boys. Now, they want them back.

This tall man with the black beard is their last hope. He is Kailash Satyarthi, a 37-year-old former electrical engineer, who has given up his career to become a social activist. To the horror of his family, he has also abandoned his own caste, the priestly Brahmins, to fight for the rights of Untouchables.

Satyarthi telephones Suresh Kumar Singh, the local magistrate, who is required by law to investigate violations of India's child labour legislation. But he is unobtainable, said by officials to be "too busy" to answer the call. After a fruitless six-hour wait, Satyarthi, accompanied by fellow campaigners against child servitude and a number of journalists, storms Singh's office—only to find it empty.

They wait in vain for a further hour, sitting on chairs before a large desk on which is written the motto: "Good public relations is the best policy". Eventually, a message comes, proposing a 7 pm meeting at Singh's house.

Armed guards meet the group at the magistrate's colonial-style mansion. They lead the way inside where a smiling Singh apologises to Satyarthi for the delay—and promptly suggests postponing the meeting to the next day. Barely able to control himself, Satyarthi refuses. He insists that Singh or one of his subordinates accompanies the group to rescue the children. "It's your duty," he argues.

Singh asks for the location of the two villages where the children are believed to be held and promises, in the best bureaucratic tradition, to see what he can do.

Child labour is banned in India in many industries, including carpet weaving. Bonded

labour, where the workers' freedom of movement is restricted is illegal for employees of any age.

But India lacks the resources to properly police laws on child labour, as on many other social evils. The authorities are often loathe to upset businessmen such as the loom owners of Mirzapur who make a profitable living employing children to produce hand-knotted carpets for the showrooms of London, Berlin and New York.

Still less does the country have the means to quickly eradicate the economic pressures which force parents to sell their children into bondage, not just in the carpet industry but also in metalwork, quarrying and the manufacture of fireworks.

Moreover, even though caste equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution, caste consciousness makes many Indians insensitive to exploitation of Untouchables.

Slavery is an emotive term, child slavery particularly so. But it is difficult to see the bonded child labourers of Mirzapur as anything other than child slaves. The words are repugnant to carpet manufacturers and to officials of the textiles ministry.

However, as early as 1984, a local government official in Uttar Pradesh province, which includes Mirzapur, admitted the truth in a note for a visiting labour ministry delegation. He wrote: "The apprentices and wage earners . . . often work in conditions of semi-slavery."

Ignorance, greed and corruption ensure that the law is widely flouted in rural India. A Supreme Court Commission estimates that 75,000 children work in the carpet industry alone—most of them bonded workers. Anti-child labour campaigners put the figure at 300,000. Carpet industry employers maintain such figures are "lies" and insist there is no bonded child labour in the industry. The events of Satyarthi's rescue raid, which I witnessed, suggest otherwise.

The mission begins the morning after our tense meeting with the magistrate. Somewhat to our surprise, Singh has been as good as his word and arranged for a junior magistrate and four policemen armed with ancient ex-army rifles to travel with us. (It later emerges that Singh also found time to warn carpet industry bosses about the raids, as Satyarthi had feared.)

One father, Paltan Ram, said he sold his eight-year-old son Madan Lal to a loom owner for Rs500. Only later did he realise he, along with other parents, were losing their children for good.

To their horror, they discovered loom owners banned home visits and, sometimes, contact of any kind. Paltan Ram says when he tried to visit his son, he was driven away by a man armed with a shotgun.

Satyarthi tries to reassure the fathers as they stand in silence waiting for the rescue to begin. The junior magistrate seems distinctly unhappy about his assignment. Perhaps he is afraid there might be violence—as there was on previous rescue raids. Perhaps he does not relish the idea of challenging the carpet industry bosses, a power in the land of Mirzapur.

We drive out of the city in a dusty convoy of battered vehicles. Along the roadside stand the weavers' workshops, mostly huts housing a weaver and his family and one or two wooden looms. Every so often, there are large factories and warehouses—the premises of exporters who dominate the industry. They take orders from overseas buyers and then parcel out work to the loom owners, who in turn employ the weavers.

As we reach deeper into the countryside, the road deteriorates into a sandy track. The

cars swerve constantly to avoid children, animals and the occasional bullock cart. The boys' fathers sit in silence, their faces drawn and fingers clenched. Satyarthi says he is worried that the delays may have given the loom owners a chance to learn about the planned raids.

As we near the first of the two chosen villages, the vehicles slow down and stop. We jump out and run through a maize field to some mud-brick huts surrounded by trees. Satyarthi heads straight for a large hut with a loom outside it, and discovers three boys cowering inside.

Satyarthi rushes outside. "There must be more. Search everywhere," he shouts to his fellow campaigners. The activists fan out across the village and into the surrounding fields. They find three more boys. Six altogether. Satyarthi is disappointed—he had expected eight. The loom owner is also missing.

Satyarthi urges the group back into the cars—it is essential to reach the second village before word about the first raid spreads. Already about 50 villagers are milling around us. As before, we drive as close as possible to the village, and then rush in on foot. Satyarthi sprints into a courtyard where the looms are housed behind walls studded with broken glass. But it is too late. The boys he expected to find are gone.

Paltan Ram, Madan Lal's father, is distraught. "I want to die," he says, tears welling up in his tired, blood-shot eyes.

They drag him before the junior magistrate, demanding action. "What are you waiting for? The parents are here. The loom owner is here. You have the power to hold a summary trial," shouts Satyarthi. He pulls out a file containing the details of child labour legislation. "The maximum penalty is three years' jail," he says, glaring at the loom owner.

The junior magistrate now seems more uncomfortable than ever. As he sits wondering what to do, the loom owner's servants come out with water and biscuits and beds for the visitors to sit on. Satyarthi takes written statements from the fathers, including lines expressing their fears that the loom owner might kill their children. He threatens the loom owner, saying he would be charged with kidnapping unless he produced the boys.

For more than an hour, we sit in the sun as the junior magistrate, the loom owner and Satyarthi talk and shout at each other. Eventually, the loom owner caves in and promises to surrender the children. He leaves, accompanied by the junior magistrate. Another 30 minutes' wait. Finally, the junior magistrate and the loom owner return, bringing with them three boys. Shyly, they take their fathers' hands, barely understanding what is going on. Among them is Madan Lal.

Paltan Ram hugs his son saying: "I feel so good." Madan Lal allows Satyarthi to examine him. His arms are covered with scars from scabies, caused by a common allergy to wool. On one finger he has a cut, black with diesel oil, which the loom owner applied to the wound to stop the blood from staining the carpets.

The junior magistrate reluctantly arrests Govind Singh, the loom owner. Satyarthi is triumphant. The rescued boys and their fathers walk quietly back to the cars, overwhelmed by what has happened.

Back in Mirzapur, the boys are registered by clerks at the district magistrate's office. Madan Lal is the youngest. The oldest is 15 and has spent five years at the loom. All look thin, and several have signs of scabies.

For the most part, the boys have few complaints about their food, which consisted of thin soups, vegetables and bread. But in almost every other way they were abused. They worked 12 hours a day from 6am to 6pm, with three half-hour breaks for meals—seven days a week, every week of the year.

They were rarely allowed out of the huts in which they worked and slept. One says: "Even when I went to relieve myself (in the fields), someone went with me."

They were never paid. If they worked slowly, they were beaten, sometimes with a wooden stick. Worst of all was the common treatment for cuts to the fingers suffered during weaving. The loom owners would scrape the powder off a match on to the wound and then set fire to it to staunch the bleeding. "It hurt very much," says 12-year-old Chilatra Choudhary.

Above all, the children suffered acute psychological distress. Madan Lal's only thought was for his mother. "I always missed my mother. I always cried for my mother but there was nobody there to listen."

Satyarthi says that since the early 1980s, he has helped in the release of 5,000 children, almost all of them Untouchables. He has won financial support from western charities such as Britain's Christian Aid and Bread for the World, a German group.

The employers, he says, only started to take notice when he began publicising the raids—which is why he invites journalists along.

Now he is trying to generate interest in the plight of Indian child labourers in Europe and the U.S.—where the bulk of Mirzapur's carpets are sold. He believes that if western consumers can be taught to take notice of the fate of whales, they can also be made aware of the sufferings of child labourers.

Carpet industry leaders loathe Satyarthi. Despite the evidence, including the Supreme Court Commission's survey, they flatly deny the existence of large-scale bonded labour. "There may be isolated cases in remote villages, but no more," says Mr. Prakash Chandra Jaiswal, president of the All India Carpet Manufacturers Association, and a prominent exporter.

Jaiswal claims that allegations of parents selling children to loom owners stem from a misunderstanding. In such transactions, loom owners have merely made loans to the parents—advances on the wages the children will earn. Moreover, such cases concern a small minority of children. Most child labourers work in the homes of their parents or relatives where they learn a valuable trade.

Nevertheless, Jaiswal and his fellow employers are worried enough to have planned counter-measures. With the support of the textiles ministry, they intend to begin to inspect looms. Any weaver found employing non-family children will be blacklisted.

A breakaway group of carpet manufacturers is even introducing early next year a special trademark certifying carpets as "made with child-free labour". However, Satyarthi does not trust the employers. He argues checks will be worthless unless they are carried out with the co-operation of campaign groups.

India has been particularly slow in ensuring that children attend school. Elsewhere, education has proved a valuable way of teaching parents that their children are worth nurturing, if for no other reason that their ultimate earnings will be higher with education than without.

Myron Wiener, an American social scientist and author of *The Child and the State* in India, says just 38 percent of Indian children complete five years of education, compared with 70 percent in China. Wiener argues that it is not poverty which prevents India investing more in its children but caste prejudices.

Upper caste Indians, who dominate central and local administration, simply do not care enough about the children of the lower castes. Satyarthi agrees: "I hate caste. After I started eating with Untouchables, my own family refused to eat with me. But I chose what I wanted to do. It is the Untouchables who suffer the most."

INTRODUCTION OF THE GENERAL AVIATION REVITALIZATION ACT OF 1993

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the General Aviation Revitalization Act of 1993, legislation which has the potential to resurrect the ailing general aviation industry in this country. I am greatly encouraged by the strong support of the 220 original cosponsors who have joined Congressman HANSEN and me in introducing this important legislation. I am gratified that a majority of my colleagues have chosen to support this bill.

Unlike my previous legislation seeking product liability reform, the General Aviation Revitalization Act of 1993 does not create a Federal standard of liability or limit the jurisdiction of any State court. It does not attempt to change existing State laws with regard to joint and several liability, comparative fault, or punitive damages. It simply attempts to restore some level of predictability in U.S. product liability law as applied to general aviation products.

The bill creates a 15-year statute of repose, or time limit, on civil actions brought against an aircraft manufacturer or a manufacturer of component parts. No civil action for damages arising out of a general aviation accident may be brought against the manufacturer of the aircraft, if the accident occurred more than 15 years after the aircraft's delivery to its first purchaser. In the case of component parts alleged to have caused the damages, no civil action may be brought more than 15 years after the date of the replacement or addition.

This year, the President's National Commission To Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry has included in its list of recommendations a 15-year statute of repose. We have well over 200 original cosponsors, and the stage is set for the general aviation industry to finally get some relief from the outrageous liability costs incurred by the explosion of litigation over the last decade.

It is no overstatement to say that passage of this bill will provide a strong future for the American general aviation industry. My home town of Wichita, KS, as the home to Beech, Cessna, and Learjet, has been hard hit by the continuing decline in the general aviation industry.

Low-cost piston engine aircraft have been the victims of the liability situation. The kind of

plane you do not have to be a millionaire to own is not made anymore because the cost of liability is prohibitive. Corporate jets are still selling, but Cessna and Beech used to make the planes that young pilots learn to fly in and which spark people's interest in flying. Existing piston trainer fleets are aging, and the cost of buying replacement aircraft may put flying lessons out of most people's reach. We already have a shortage of licensed pilots. What about the future?

The other tragedy is that the United States is losing another industry in which we were once preeminent. Cessna, Beech, Piper, and others are being forced out of business because of their past success. American companies, which literally built the aircraft industry, are potentially liable for any claim arising from the hundreds of thousands of aircraft in the marketplace over the last 70 years.

Foreign manufacturers, not encumbered by the high liability costs of American manufacturers, are moving rapidly to fill the void. In 1980, there were 29 manufacturers of piston aircraft in the United States and 15 foreign manufacturers. In 1992, there were 9 U.S. manufacturers and 29 foreign manufacturers of piston aircraft. At a time when we are all concerned about the competitiveness of American manufacturers, we are witnessing the demise of a high-technology industry that historically has contributed greatly to the domestic economy and our balance of trade.

In 1993, the average single-engine piston aircraft in the U.S. fleet will be 27 years old. Each one of these planes represent a liability risk of unknown proportion to the manufacturers because the general aviation industry is perceived as having the deep pockets necessary for large recoveries.

Piper Aircraft recently spent \$1 million to win a 2-year court battle in a lawsuit involving a pilot who tested positive for cocaine. The plaintiff's attorney argued that the pilot's aircraft was not crashworthy enough to protect him while he was under the influence of the drug. Although Piper won a favorable verdict, at \$1 million a case, with thousands of potential cases, how long can any company afford to keep winning?

Despite a steady improvement in safety, liability costs are the largest single cost component in the manufacture of an airplane, pushing the price of new aircraft beyond the reach of many consumers. The direct result has been a drop in new aircraft sales from 18,000 units in 1978 to only 899 in 1992, the lowest number ever. Cessna Aircraft has not produced a piston-engine plane since 1986, Piper Aircraft is currently in bankruptcy, and Beech Aircraft is no longer producing light training aircraft. Over 70 percent of the jobs in the industry have been lost since 1980.

A statute of repose has the support of the manufacturers and users of general aviation—a unique combination for product liability reform legislation. Also, for the first time ever, the bill has been endorsed by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, and I am very pleased to have the support of the thousands of workers who build

aircraft and component parts. This bill is supported by the entire general aviation community, the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, the National Business Aircraft Association, and the General Aviation Manufacturers Association.

Although it has been difficult in years past to get movement on liability reform legislation in the House of Representatives, I strongly believe that with a new approach and a new administration, we can begin now to start the ball rolling.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GLICKMAN/HANSEN GENERAL AVIATION BILL

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, today, in conjunction with my friend and colleague DAN GLICKMAN, I am introducing a bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to establish a 15-year limit on civil actions for damages arising out of a general aviation accident. Under this bill, no civil action may be brought against the manufacturer of the aircraft or the manufacturer of any component part, if the accident occurred more than 15 years after the aircraft's delivery to its first purchaser.

This is a simplistic approach to stimulate an industry, which in my opinion, is America's claim to preeminence. Single-engine aircraft are the backbone of the general aviation fleet, but production has dropped significantly over the last 15 years. You may not realize how devastating the onslaught and threat of civil suits has been to this industry, but production has diminished considerably and private pilots no longer have access to affordable, U.S. made, light aircraft.

In 1978, 18,000 units were sold, compared to only 899 in 1992. You can easily see why over 50 percent of jobs once held by hard-working Americans have been lost. There's only one reason domestic aviation has taken such a beating—an overactive plaintiff's bar.

While many of the 18 million lawsuits filed in 1992 were justifiable, a large number of them were created by trial lawyers seeking inflated awards for themselves and their clients. The manufacturers of light aircraft are viewed by trial attorneys as having infinite funds—the deep pockets necessary for large recoveries. Currently, there is no limit to a manufacturer's liability and they can be held responsible for every plane they ever made.

Cessna alone is spending over \$21 million a year just to defend themselves. This is \$21 million that could, and should, be used for research and development. Companies cannot afford the legal fees that have become a constant drain on resources; therefore, they have quit making the product.

The lawsuits continue, in spite of the fact that light aircraft are safer than ever. Since the 1940's, the number of fatal accidents involving small planes has declined by 700 percent. Studies indicate that 93 percent of the accidents that do occur are beyond the manufacturer's control. Pilot error, weather, and maintenance are the leading causes of accidents today.

This bill won't solve all of the aviation industry's problems, but it puts a balance back into the market. It is a straightforward approach to stimulating an industry that deserves to be kept alive. We keep talking about NAFTA, about being leaders, and about cultivating employment—well, here's an opportunity that doesn't require any risk and will create thousands of jobs for deserving Americans. And, it will ensure that U.S. companies can, once again, compete in a market they used to dominate. We shouldn't allow foreign companies to walk in and take over the industry we once led.

The entire general aviation community supports this bill. Both manufacturers and consumers. The President's Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry just endorsed it, and the International Association of Machinists supports it. I hope all of my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, will support it. Your support will bring jobs to your district and pride to your country.

Congress has the power to hand the aviation industry back to America. We shouldn't shirk this opportunity. I urge my colleagues to become cosponsors of this bill and I thank the Speaker for this time.

IN MEMORY OF R.J.R. JOHNSON

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a moment to remember a good friend, Bob Johnson, who recently passed away. Bob Johnson was a reporter and editor for the St. Paul Pioneer Press, my hometown newspaper.

Bob Johnson was an honest and decent man and we will all miss him very much. Minnesota has lost a respected friend and talented journalist.

I'd like to submit his obituary and a Pioneer Press editorial in memory of Bob Johnson. May his memory encourage others to succeed and accomplish.

[From the St. Paul (MN) Pioneer Press, Aug. 1, 1993]

R.J.R. JOHNSON, PIONEER PRESS REPORTER, EDITOR, DIES IN ST. PAUL

(By Wayne Wangstad)

Robert J. R. Johnson, a longtime reporter who became associate editor of the Pioneer Press editorial page, died Saturday at Bethesda Lutheran Hospital of lung disease. He was 62.

Known as "R.J.R." to his colleagues, Johnson started working for the Pioneer Press as a copy boy in 1952, shortly after receiving a bachelor's degree in journalism from the University of Minnesota.

Johnson's reporting career started in 1947 during a two-year stint as a sportswriter for his hometown newspaper, the Deer River (Minn.) News.

Initially, Johnson was a general assignment writer and reported on a wide range of subjects. He later became a specialty writer and reported on education, city government, science and medicine. He also was an investigative reporter and covered the environment before he became an assistant city edi-

tor on the St. Paul Dispatch. The afternoon paper was later merged with the Pioneer Press.

Johnson edited the Pioneer Press Sunday Magazine, served as the issue editor, then as an editorial writer and chief editorial writer before being named associate editor of the editorial page, the post he held when he retired in 1990 with 38 years of service.

In 1960, he won a National Science Foundation science writer grant. Two years later, his two-part series on the plight of Indians in northern Minnesota won praise from the U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs and the Minnesota Band of Chippewa.

One of Johnson's major reporting assignments came in 1965, when he traveled to Antarctica with Operation Deep Freeze to report on Minnesota contributions to the research program. Johnson Peak in the Hart Hills of Antarctica was named for him in recognition of his work as a correspondent for the Pagano Nunatak-Hart Hills expedition of 1964-65. The designation was proposed in 1980 by Dr. Gerald Webers of the Macalester College geology department and approved by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names in 1982.

George Latimer, former St. Paul mayor who is special assistant to the director of the federal Housing and Urban Development Department, said Johnson brought a special integrity to his work.

"Being fair and accurate to all sides of an issue was so important to him," Latimer said. "He really wasn't capable of a cheap shot; it just was not in his makeup. He had a good sense of humor and could laugh at the vagaries of politics."

John R. Finnegan, retired executive editor of the Pioneer Press and Dispatch, said Johnson was a strong writer and editor who displayed special strength in covering city and metropolitan affairs.

"As an editorial writer, he was one of the reasoned voices on the editorial page, particularly in local government, conservation and the environment," Finnegan recalled. "He was a person you could always count on."

A music lover who played both piano and accordion, Johnston also had a particular fondness for model building and model railroading.

In the basement of his home, he recreated the old Minneapolis & Rainy River line—affectionately known as the Gut & Liver—a railroad that ferried food and manpower to logging camps in Itasca County and the area near his Deer River home.

Survivors include his wife, Beverly Mindrum, Pioneer Press night city editor, two sons, Erik K. and Christian S.J., both of St. Paul; a brother, John W. of Irving, Texas; sisters Genevieve Rassmussen of Apple Valley and Margaret Hogan, formerly of Kerrick, Minn., and currently of Moose Lake.

Visitation is scheduled for 4 to 8 p.m. Monday, with a 7 p.m. prayer service, at the Willwerscheid and Peters funeral chapel at 1167 Grand Ave., St. Paul. Funeral services are scheduled for 10 a.m. Tuesday at St. Luke's Catholic Church, Summit Avenue and Lexington Parkway. Interment will be in the Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul.

[From the St. Paul (MN) Pioneer Press, Aug. 3, 1993]

ST. PAUL LOSES CHAMPION

(By Ronald D. Clark)

When he was born in Deer River, his parents gave him the name Robert Joseph Johnson. At some point in his youth, though, he began to worry about how people would distinguish him from the countless other Robert Johnsons in Minnesota. So he devised his

own solution. He added a middle initial, R, that to the best of my knowledge stands for nothing. Instead of Robert J. Johnson, he became Robert J.R. Johnson. Or R.J. squared.

There was nothing either square or bland about Robert J.R. Johnson, a colleague on the editorial page staff of this newspaper until he retired in December 1990. You don't overcome a deformed foot, cope with an addictive personality and become a prize-winning journalist, fighting for a better life for Native Americans in Minnesota and trailing scientists in Antarctica, by being square and bland.

Bob said goodbye to the Pioneer Press 2½ years ago after 38 years of duty as a copy boy, reporter, editor, editorial writer and, finally, as associate editorial page editor. I and many of his friends at the Pioneer Press will say goodbye to him today. Bob died Saturday at age 62. His lungs—destroyed by too many cigarettes—had ceased doing their job.

Even though he stood no more than 5 feet 5, and even though he rarely raised his voice, you'd never have trouble finding him in a crowd.

His stature came from his intellect, from a mind that knew how to argue with facts rather than emotion, from a disarming smile and from a bit of folksiness that could be both captivating and unnerving.

As a Jackpine Savage, Bob never would be mistaken for a society dandy.

But neither would he be judged as cold, impersonal, uncaring, wrapped up in himself. The doors on the St. Paul house he and his wife Bev kept were always open to a succession of nieces, nephews, mothers and neighbor children. Many relatives—including Broadway and movie actor Peter MacNicol, a nephew—lived there at one stage or another of their lives.

Bob's passion for St. Paul was equaled only by his disdain for all things Minneapolis. In his mind, St. Paul was virtue; Minneapolis, vice. That's how he talked in our editorial board meetings. I'm sure it wasn't just an act.

St. Paul has lost one of its most devoted advocates. Journalism has lost an inspiring professional.

A 25TH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO THE GREATER HARVEST BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to one of Philadelphia's most celebrated and respected religious institutions. As the Greater Harvest Baptist Church prepares to burn its mortgage and commemorate its 25th anniversary, I would like to take a moment to reflect on this beautiful house of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Known throughout Philadelphia as God's strongest spiritual workshop, the greater Harvest Baptist Church was founded on September 15, 1968, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. D.P. Neely. After moving to several locations, the congregation finally found a permanent home in May of 1970 at 1409-17 Master Street in Philadelphia. Consecration services were held and the building soon embodied the spirit of our Saviour and King.

Mr. Speaker, throughout its 25 years of existence, the congregation of Greater Harvest Baptist Church has always sought to make our world a better place. The exceptional ministry of the church has indeed left the halls of the sanctuary, and has become an effective voice for the betterment of our entire community.

On September 18, 1993, Greater Harvest Baptist Church will celebrate its 25th anniversary by burning the mortgage to the property which is now paid in full. This important symbolic event will signify the self-sufficiency and determination that has always marked the will of this reverent and powerful congregation.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tribute to Philadelphia's beloved Greater Harvest Baptist Church. May this faithful and humble flock to Jesus Christ always shine as a symbol of His unfailing love and righteousness. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

AVIATION INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1993

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, on September 14, the Committee on Public Works and Transportation filed the report to accompany H.R. 2739, the Aviation Infrastructure Investment Act of 1993. In doing so, section 201, a provision to ensure that airline passengers will continue to receive notice in advance when airline fares are going to increase and when special discounts fares will end, was deleted from the bill as ordered reported.

For purposes of explaining that action, Chair MINETA joins me in submitting the following statement for the RECORD.

Sec. 201 was necessitated by a proposed consent decree in a pending antitrust law suit brought by the Department of Justice against eight major airlines. Under the decree airlines would be prohibited from giving advance notice of fare increases and would have only limited ability to give notice of when discount fares will end. Although the consent decree is not final, a number of major airlines are complying with its terms, to avoid possible future liability.

The Aviation Subcommittee received many complaints about these provisions of the consent decree from travel agents and consumer groups, including the Aviation Consumer Action Project, a Ralph Nader organization. At hearings held by the Aviation Subcommittee, these groups testified that these provisions of the consent decree would have serious adverse effects on consumers. Without advance notice of when fare increases are going to take effect many consumers would pay higher fares, or be forced to buy tickets at an earlier date than would be in their economic interest.

Following the hearing, the committee decided to report legislation to authorize airlines to continue to furnish advance notice of fare changes. In making this decision, we noted that the Department of Justice does not claim that the furnishing of advance notice of fare changes is illegal in and of itself. Justice

claims only that the notice has sometimes been used as part of a broader scheme to fix prices. If Justice ultimately proves successful in establishing this conspiracy, the remedies in the case can outlaw the illegal conduct of using advance notice as part of a process for fixing prices. It is not necessary to also outlaw advance notice, when it is not part of an illegal conspiracy.

The committee decided to include the provision allowing advance notice of fare changes in a broader bill reauthorizing programs to develop the Nation's airports and air traffic control system. After our decision was reached, another House committee, the Committee on the Judiciary, advised us that the provision also fell within their jurisdiction over the antitrust laws and that they would not be able to immediately reach a decision on whether to support our legislation.

Under the House rules, this would mean that the aviation funding bill would be delayed beyond October 1, when existing authorizations for funding expire. Rather than cause this delay in badly needed funding to develop our aviation infrastructure, we decided to drop the advance notice provisions from the bill.

However, we have not lessened our determination to deal with the consumer problem which has been created by the consent decree in the antitrust case. We have asked the Attorney General of the United States to review the Department's decision to request a ban on advance notice of fare changes, a decision which was made by a relatively low-level political appointee in the final days of the Bush administration. If the problem cannot be satisfactorily resolved by the Attorney General, we intend to go forward with separate legislation to ensure that consumers will continue to receive notice of when fares are going to change. The Judiciary Committee has advised us that it would be prepared to consider this separate legislation promptly.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SVOBODA

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the 100th anniversary of Svoboda, the official newspaper of the Ukrainian National Association. This remarkable publication which was first printed in New Jersey, has been a valuable source of information for Ukrainian-Americans since its inception.

Early Ukrainian immigrants turned to Svoboda to maintain their ties to the Ukrainian community and their unique cultural identity. Over the years Svoboda has played a critical role in alerting Americans to Ukraine's continuing quest for independence which it ultimately realized in 1991.

Svoboda, which means liberty is truly a fitting name for this historic newspaper. I salute the Ukrainian National Association on its many years of success and I look forward to many more years of Svoboda.

TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE SERGEANT RAYMOND PAQUETTE ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Detective Sergeant Raymond Paquette who is retiring from the Michigan State Police after 25 years of service.

Detective Sergeant Paquette is originally from Algonac, MI and graduated from Algonac High School in 1964. From there Ray went to Saginaw Valley State University and graduated in 1969 with a major in Sociology and a minor in Biology. Detective Sergeant Paquette then began his career with the Michigan State Police when he enlisted on June 23, 1968.

Detective Sergeant Paquette's first assignment was as trooper at Brighton Post from September 1968 through February 1972. His next move was to the East Lansing Laboratory for the next 3 years until February 1975, and then to the Bridgeport Laboratory until May 1979. It was then that we in Bay City were lucky enough to have Detective Sergeant Paquette assigned to the Bay City Post from May 1979 until today.

Detective Sergeant Paquette has been recognized four different times during his career with professional excellence awards. In addition to his duties with the Michigan State Police, Ray has taught search and seizure and crime scene processing under the MLEOTC program at Delta College for the past 12 years.

Detective Sergeant Paquette leaves the Michigan State Police to join his wife Nora and children Karl, Andrea, and Nicole in what I call a well deserved retirement. Ray will be sorely missed but we wish him the very best and thank him for the 25 years of service to Michigan and most especially to our local community.

THE WOMEN'S HEALTH EQUITY ACT OF 1993—STRONG AND SOLID

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the congressional caucus for women's issues proudly introduced the Women's Health Equity Act of 1993. As cochair of the caucus, I am especially excited because the Women's Health Equity Act already has overwhelming support from women around the country.

The Women's Health Equity Act package addresses a range of women's health issues—from increasing research on women and breast cancer, ovarian cancer, osteoporosis, lupus, and AIDS to developing effective programs to integrate women's health into medical school curriculum, promote smok-

ing cessation in WIC clinics, and offer preventive health care services like pap smears, mammographies, and bone mass measurements.

The caucus has been fighting for many of the issues in the Women's Health Equity Act since the GAO discovered that women and minorities were excluded from clinical trials. Since the GAO report, the caucus has identified additional outrages in women's health research and service delivery, which our new package confronts.

For instance, a GAO report released last year discovered that women were systematically left out of FDA sponsored drug trials. Representative OLYMPIA SNOWE and I have developed two bills in our 1993 package to end this inequity. Representative MARILYN LLOYD and I are sponsoring two bills to improve women's health services and foster additional women's health research at the DOD and the VA, two agencies who are notorious for side-stepping women's health issues. Finally, the package includes my legislation to increase research on RU 486 and other antiprogestins, to establish an outreach program for women with eating disorders, and to ban female genital mutilation in the United States—a procedure that damages otherwise healthy women for life.

Women know that a comprehensive, holistic health care system is the most effective system for them. If you pull one part of that system away—the whole thing will unravel. That is why the Women's Health Equity Act of 1993 is a strong and solid package. Women have already made health care a priority for themselves and their families—the Women's Health Equity Act makes women a priority in health care reform.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 16, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 20

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1406, to make the Plant Variety Protection Act consistent with the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of March 19, 1991, to which the United States is a signatory.

SR-332

SEPTEMBER 21

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine environmental problems in the Federal Government.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1275, to facilitate the establishment of community development financial institutions, and to consider other pending calendar business.

SD-538

2:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the North American Free-Trade Agreement's effect on U.S. agriculture.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 986, to provide for an interpretive center at the Civil War Battlefield of Corinth, Mississippi, S. 1033, to establish the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields and Commission in the Commonwealth of Virginia, S. 1341, to establish the Wheeling National Heritage Area in the State of West Virginia, and H.R. 1305, to make boundary adjustments and other miscellaneous changes to authorities and programs of the National Park Service.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

To hold joint hearings with the House Energy and Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Health and the Environment to examine issues relating to the use of pesticides.

2123 Rayburn Building

SEPTEMBER 22

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nomination of Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, United States Army, to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SH-216

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Reed E. Hundt, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission.

SR-253

September 15, 1993

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

21657

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of
Jane Alexander, of New York, to be
Chairperson of the National Endow-
ment for the Arts, National Founda-
tion on the Arts and the Humanities.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 23

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

Board meeting, to consider pending busi-
ness.

EF-100, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 687, to regulate
interstate commerce by providing for a
uniform product liability law.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

To hold oversight hearings on implemen-
tation of programs of the Clean Air Act
Amendments of 1990.

SD-406

SEPTEMBER 27

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of
Diane Blair, of Arkansas, to be a Mem-

ber of the Board of Directors of the
Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-253

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on proposed legislation
to reorganize the Department of Agri-
culture.

SR-332

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to mark up proposed
legislation to reorganize the Depart-
ment of Agriculture.

SR-332